

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

VOL. III. (New Series), No. 97.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1910.

Price 1d. Weekly. (Post Free.)

## THE GUARDIANS OF LIBERTY.



Illustrating the method adopted by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Gladstone in guarding the liberty of the people.

(With apologies to the "Westminster Gazette," which adapted this old French cartoon, representing Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne as the soldiers and the House of Commons as the prisoner.)

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom; to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it; to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

### THE OUTLOOK.

We have been issued for the election of the new Parliament, the battle has been joined, and to-morrow the first elections are to take place in some sixty or seventy constituencies throughout the country. The questions which are before the electorate are many and various, and involve matters of the utmost importance to the welfare of the State; but standing out clearly above the others is the constitutional issue whether the people of

this country shall have the right to decide upon how their taxes are to be levied and spent and how their laws are to be made.

#### The Constitutional Issue.

In the name of this constitutional issue we call upon the electors of this country to give their votes against the Liberal candidates, who, if returned to the House of Commons, will go to buttress up the Liberal Government. For this Government has defied the fundamental principles of the constitution. It has set at nought the principle that taxation and representation must go together by taking the money out of the pockets of women taxpayers while refusing to them any voice in deciding how that money shall be raised or how it shall be spent. It has ignored the rights of the people who must obey the laws to have their share in making the laws by refusing to women, who are a part of the people, any share in electing the members of Parliament, who are the law-makers of the country.

#### Government's Assault on Women.

Not content with this fundamental denial and breach of the constitution, the Liberal Government has cast into prison those women who have made a determined stand for the liberty of their sex. It has treated them there, not as political offenders are treated in every civilised country of the world, but as common criminals, thieves, and pickpockets. When women protested against this injustice by the heroic hunger-strike it has inflicted upon

their bodies the awful torture of forcible feeding and has encouraged the officials of the prison in committing further acts of outrage.

#### Why Electors Should Vote Against the Liberals.

The electors of the country have upon them to-day a solemn responsibility: by their votes given at this election they have to decide whether they will support or condemn the policy of the Liberal Government towards women. During the past four years the Government, and the Government alone, has been responsible for the ill-treatment of women, because its conduct of this question had not been before the country; but if at this election the Government are retained in power, every elector who votes for a Liberal candidate is making himself conjointly responsible for what may occur in the future; he is giving his vote in support of the Government's action in refusing votes to women; he is giving it in support of the imprisonment of women as common criminals; he is giving it in favour of the outrage of forcible feeding.

#### What will be the issue of the struggle?

It is impossible to forecast the probable result of the struggle which has already commenced. The predictions in the party Press range all the way from the confidence that the Liberal Party will be returned to power by a majority still larger even than at present, to the belief in a substantial majority for their Unionist opponents. The difficulty in predicting the result is enhanced by the fact that there are not two, but four

parties at the present time, and that even if the absolute Liberal majority which existed during the last Parliament were completely wiped out, it does not by any means follow that the Tory Government would reign in its stead. At the close of the last Parliament the House was divided into 367 Liberals, 52 Labour and Socialist, 55 Nationalists, and 166 Conservatives. This gave to official Liberalism an absolute majority of 64 over all other sections of the House combined, it gave to the Liberal and Labour Parties reckoned together a majority of 166 over the Nationalists and Conservatives, and it gave to the Liberals, Labour and Nationalists, reckoned together, a majority of 334 over the Unionists.

#### Possible Alternatives.

The loss of from one to thirty-one seats will leave the official Liberals still with part of their present majority of sixty-four over the whole of the rest of the House. But if they lose more than thirty-one seats they will be dependent for their majority on the support of the Labour Party; if they lose more than eighty-four seats they will be dependent upon the support of the Labour Party and the support (or at any rate the abstention from hostility) of the Irish Party. But it is not unless they lose as many as one hundred and sixty-seven seats that they will have to give place to a Unionist Government, who require to gain one hundred and sixty-seven seats to place them on an equality with the combined ranks of Liberals, Labour, and Nationalists. From this it will be seen that a very great blow may be administered to the Liberals without an actual return of the Unionist Government being effected. Time alone can show whether the electors are prepared to place either the Liberal Government or a Tory Government in absolute power, or whether they will render government only possible by means of a Coalition.

#### Enthusiastic Support for Women.

Women are determined to exert every means in their power to break down the tyranny of the great majority by which the Liberal Government has been enabled to defy their just claims to the vote. During the past week the election campaign of the Women's Social and Political Union has been pressed vigorously forward, and from all sides we learn of the enthusiastic support which is being accorded to the women speakers; everywhere the women gather the best crowds. In one constituency the Liberal told his audience to go and hear the Conservatives because their arguments were so poor, "but," he said, "do not go and hear the women." Members of the Union and friends are specially invited to come forward and assist the work which is being done during the last few days of the struggle.

#### Suffragette Progmarched in Liverpool Gaol.

The statement published in this paper last week that an unconvicted Suffragette, Selina Martin, had been frogmarched in Liverpool Gaol has been circulated broadcast throughout the country in the form of a leaflet and has aroused universal indignation. Mr. Gladstone, in the hope of averting the anger of the electorate has caused to be issued a denial. This denial is based on a secret investigation of the visiting Justices. Against this we have the written statement of Selina Martin herself forwarded to the head offices of the Women's Social and Political Union. Miss Selina Martin, well known as a reliable woman of high character, wrote as follows:—

"We arrived at Walton Prison on Tuesday, the 21st [i.e., while still on remand], and the following morning I broke my windows, fourteen in all, and barricaded my cell and managed to keep the officials out for some time, but eventually the prison wardress got in with others, when they fell on me and beat me unmercifully. They pulled me off the bed and threw me on the floor. Then the doctor came and told me he would not let me go without food, but would feed me right away. He then ordered me to be dressed in my own wet clothes, and I was taken to a cold damp cell, without ventilation, and was handcuffed behind and left on the floor. At night I was taken to a larger cell and kept in irons. Thursday night I was thrown down, then turned over and frog-marched up some steps, letting my head bump on the steps as I was carried. I was then forcibly fed, after which I was dragged to the top of the steps and thrown down. I have had a painful struggle every time they have come with the instruments of torture, which the doctor does not hesitate to enter about, because I ask for a woman doctor. When I complained to the visiting magistrates about the brutal treatment passed out to me, they only replied, 'well the wardresses were justified.'"

We still, therefore, confidently assert the truth of our statement.

#### Mr. Gladstone's "Insecurities."

Mr. Gladstone has so frequently been proved "inaccurate" before on Suffragette questions that we ask electors to disregard his denial entirely. Among his "insecurities" have been the following statements:—That he did not dictate to or influence the magistrates in passing sentences on Suffragettes; that he had no power to alter the division in which they were placed in prison; that a suffragette had bitten a wardress in prison (proved to be false in a police court); that in forcible feeding the doctors acted on their own responsibility (acknowledged incorrect by the Attorney-General in the trial of the action brought by Mrs. Leigh). A letter to this effect has been sent to the daily Press and a leaflet (No. 46) giving the reply of the Union to Mr. Gladstone has been printed and is available for distribution. It can be obtained

from The Women's Press, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., price ninepence a hundred, or six shillings a thousand, post free. We have received a number of letters on this subject, including one from Mrs. Bertha Ayton, which, unfortunately, we are obliged to hold over for lack of space.

#### The Prime Minister at Bath.

An amusing account comes from the local Conservative paper of Mr. Asquith's visit to Bath. Not only were enormous numbers of the police specially drafted for the occasion, but he was conducted by a secret pathway through a cabbage patch to the hall, sawdust was put down to deaden his steps, and he waited in his car for a quarter of an hour after the meeting to allow the crowd to disperse. Meanwhile, the Suffragettes had "better fish to fry," and did not put in an appearance, preferring to work in Bristol against the return of Mr. Birrell.

#### The Case of Mrs. Haverfield.

On Thursday last week Sir Albert de Rutzen issued a warrant against the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield in connection with the case of the right to petition, dismissing the case of the other ninety-two women on remand. Mrs. Haverfield is at present electioneering in Dundee, and we are informed by the Press that her fine has been paid. If this is so it is against her wish.

#### Victim of the Hose Pipe.

On Monday last Judge Parry heard the action brought by Miss Davison against the visiting justices for their assault upon her by means of the hose pipe when in Strangeways Gaol, Manchester. Judgment was reserved until Wednesday, January 19, and we accordingly reserve our comment until next week.

#### Distortions of the Press.

The English Review for January, in an interesting editorial note, draws attention to the distortions of the Liberal Press in dealing with Suffrage news. It gives two examples in particular, the first of which has reference to a demonstration in Parliament Square, when the reporter of a Liberal paper deliberately added to an otherwise correct account the lying statement that "the Suffragette spat in the face of the policeman who was bending over her." The second has reference to the polling booth outrage in Bermondsey, in which the fact that the eye of the returning officer was injured, not by the liquid accidentally splashed into it by Mrs. Chapin, but by the ammonia with which he himself attempted to wash it out, was rigorously excluded. Thus the readers of the Liberal Press are allowed to suppose that the woman is suffering imprisonment on account of an outrage which she did not commit. While quoting this statement we would remind our readers that the policy pursued at Bermondsey by another society is not that of the Women's Social and Political Union, who at election time are appealing from the misdeeds of the Government to the good sense of the electors themselves.

#### Rowdyism at Meetings.

The past week has added many instances to the cases of deliberate interruptions by Liberals of Tory meetings performed to the delighted approval of the Liberal Press. On Saturday last, in a leading article surpassing itself for hypocrisy, the Daily News sums up its attitude in the following words:—

We sincerely regret that so many of our opponents should have had their speeches cut short, and we entertain the hope that when, a few hours hence, the Peers return to their customary silence and seclusion, we shall hear no more of speakers being overborne and meetings abandoned. Freedom of public discussion is an invaluable possession, and Liberals should be the very last to allow it to be impeded. At the same time, it must be recognised that much of the rowdyism of which we hear is not rowdyism at all, but quite legitimate opposition, or, it may be, mere exuberance of spirits. . . . We all agree that within certain roughly defined limits every political speaker is fair game. There is no sense in objecting to an interruption, however diabolically timed, and whether it takes the form of a puncturing question or a challenging watchword. This may be contrasted with the shocked and pained attitude which the Liberal Daily News professed when women ventured to interject relevant observations in the midst of Cabinet Ministers' speeches.

#### Collective Responsibility of the Cabinet.

In an article in support of Mr. Augustine Birrell, the Western Daily Press has an interesting note on collective responsibility. It says:—

There is collective responsibility in a Cabinet. Every member of it is a party to all its deeds, and to Mr. Birrell is therefore due some part of the gratitude felt by the country to the Government that has solved the South African problem, has established Old Age Pensions, and has assisted the principle of asserting the right of the nation to find a source of revenue from a species of wealth which is derived from the general efforts of the community.

Precisely! And the same doctrine of Cabinet responsibility applies where Woman Suffrage is concerned. We note that Mr. Birrell, at Bristol, has been declaring himself in favour of the simple removal of the sex barrier, and suggests that the question should be raised early in the new Parliament. Mr. Lloyd George also declares himself in favour of Woman Suffrage. But such declarations made merely individually are of no value. They are not binding on the Cabinet, and are merely "personal opinions." On the contrary, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Lloyd George, and other professed supporters of Woman Suffrage in the Cabinet are conjointly responsible with other Cabinet Ministers for the continued denial of votes to women and for all the acts of cruelty and oppression

which have been performed in the prison upon the bodies of the Woman Suffrage prisoners.

#### Flower Girls.

An example of the wrong that may be done by well-meaning persons by carrying legislation for women without first taking their opinion in the matter is the extension of the regulation concerning factories and workshops to the case of florists' assistants. By this extension women who are employed by florists are forbidden to go to houses in the West of London to arrange flowers after certain hours of the day. It is held very strongly by these girls and those in the best position to know, that this extension will simply mean that men will be employed to do this work (for in their case these regulations do not apply), and the girls will be turned out of work. Whether this is so or not, it is perfectly clear that the regulations ought not to have been so extended by a Government responsible solely to men.

#### Items to be Noted.

Mr. A. K. Bulley has been formally adopted as Woman Suffrage candidate for the Rossendale division of Lancashire in opposition to the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt.

Mr. Lloyd George has preserved "as a trophy" the feeding-tube which was thrown at him at the Queen's Hall by a man in the audience.

The Glasgow Parish Council states that of the infants under care of the council 90 per cent. are illegitimate, and the greater number of the mothers are domestic servants. The report says: "It is almost appalling the number of such who have been deserted by the reputed fathers and left to bear the burden themselves."

The paper *Modern Woman in South Africa* reproduces our cartoon of November 5, and assures us that there are Suffragettes in South Africa waiting for the arrival of Mr. Herbert Gladstone.

Preparations are going on apace for the Scottish Exhibition of the W.S.P.U. to be opened by Dr. Garrett Anderson late in April. At this exhibition the "Pageant of Great Women," given in London by the Actresses' Franchise League, will be repeated.

Miss Cissie Wilcox, who threw two copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN into Mr. Samuel's motor-car at Wallsend, was arrested on a charge of missile throwing and assault, and remanded until Tuesday last, when for this ridiculously trivial offence she was sentenced to three days' imprisonment.

Preparations are now complete for the meeting of the Drummers' Union in the Rehearsal Theatre to-morrow night, and a few tickets only remain to be sold. They can be had from Miss Janet MacLeod, 9, Thornton Avenue, Streatham. Among the special contents of this issue is the article by Mr. Laurence Housman, also "The Record of the Liberal Government," by Mr. Pethick Lawrence, and the article "Powder and Shot," by Miss Christabel Pankhurst. A full account is given of some of the Election activities of the Union. Owing to the limitations of space, the seventh chapter of the series by Miss Elizabeth Robins is unavoidably held over till next week.

#### HARRY PANKHURST.

There is an old Greek proverb: "Whom the gods love die young." What does it mean? It means that those whom the gods love are beautiful in body, mind, and soul, and very wise. So wise are they that they know by gift of the gods those great lessons which some of us learn so painfully and slowly. To them is granted all the vision, all the vital joy of youth. From them is withheld the disappointment and the disillusion that come with later years.

There never lived a human spirit on this earth who attained earlier to beauty, than the human spirit whose passing all the members of the Union during the past week mourned. Those, who did not know him, sorrow for his mother's sake; those who did know him, sorrow that the world has lost so rare and beautiful a personality.

Harry Pankhurst was courageous in action and in endurance; he was unselfish, devoted to the public good, and every thought, word, and deed was ruled by the law of love. These great qualities were put through an ordeal of great severity during the last three months of his life. Never before were they so triumphantly victorious.

He was a fighter in the great cause of justice to women. Throughout the last General Election he worked with his sisters in Manchester, giving out bills and helping them in every possible way. He took part in the N.W. Manchester by-election, when Mr. Churchill was defeated. Several times he was thrown out of meetings, and once he was brutally kicked for asking a question of a Liberal Minister. Before the Hyde Park demonstration he worked all through several nights. At the exhibition his services were most valuable. His whole heart was in this and other great movements for Reform.

Harry, even in his grief must the mother be who has borne such a son. Sweet is the fragrance that his life has left. His spirit shines like a star.

"Yet, O stricken heart, remember—O remember—

How of human days he lived the better part.

April came to bloom, and never dim December

Breathed its killing chills upon the head or heart,

Mrs. Pankhurst, on behalf of herself and her daughters, gratefully acknowledges the kind expressions of sympathy from her friends, who, she feels sure, will understand her inability to thank them personally as she would wish to do.

## THE WOMAN'S CAUSE AND PARTY POLITICS.

A Speech Delivered by Mr. Laurence Housman at St. James's Hall, on January 3.

During the last month it has been my good fortune to look on at party politics at a far remove from the centre of disturbance, in a remote and rural corner of England; and as it is said that the looker-on sees most of the game, so from that position of vantage has it come home to me, more clearly than ever before, how largely our party system, in its workings upon the popular mind, depends not on truth and understanding, but on ignorance and half-knowledge. Again and again I have seen leaflets and posters issued by the party organisation quoting sentences or half-sentences from the pronouncements of some of our leading statesmen, which depend entirely for their effect on the ignorance of the reader and the absence of the qualifying or explaining phrase. And it has struck me as very fitting, very natural, and very logical that this half-representative system under which we are ruled—a system which keeps from its counsels the voice of one-half of human nature—should only be capable of giving utterance to half-truths and of securing its effects on men's minds by a frigid and calculated suppression of the other half. And as ignorance and suppression of truth are the greatest hindrance—are, indeed, the basis of all the opposition to the women's movement—is it any wonder that we find in party—this system which thrives on the production of half-truths and the suppression of whole truths—the chiefest impediment to our cause? Is it any wonder that women who are really in earnest have had to come out of party in order to fight for their liberties with courage and with a good conscience?

But though this is a true charge against our party system as a whole, still no party can exist which has not some good arguments and some just claims to advance. And when I read Liberal oratory I often admit that the argument is good so far as it goes, but it is not basically applied: where it ceases to suit the party game there it stops short of completion—awkwardly and abruptly—with an obvious suppression of the context—the context in this case being that cause of woman's enfranchisement, upon which official Liberalism continues to turn its back. Again and again when Liberal leaders speak—and especially when Mr. Lloyd George speaks—you need only change a word—nay, sometimes not a word, but only the application—and at once the whole force of the argument is directed with deadly effect against the party which is refusing to grant enfranchisement to women. And the reason is that the best and truest cries of the Liberal Party have now become your cries, and cannot secure their full effect when arbitrarily separated from their true context. And as conscience makes cowards, so it is with Liberals when at their meetings the cry for justice to women is raised. Over Tariff Reform or over Home Rule they may be right or wrong, but there, at least, they have a good conscience, and on those points they can stand interruption and interrogation; but on the woman's question their consciences are bad—their practice is in conflict with their principles—and so you get the cowardice and the violence of Liberal stewards when dealing with Suffragists at public meetings; pricked by consciences which they will not obey, they degenerate into brutality.

### The Humanising of Party Politics.

And just as you have taken possession of the best Liberal cries, so have you also on your side the weightiest argument of the Conservative. For the Conservative, I imagine, would say that our Legislature should not be swamped by any one class or interest, but that representation should be in strict proportion to the value of each class to the community; and that where great civic values are insufficiently represented there our representative system is defective. Well, what to-day is the greatest unrepresented value in our political system? The sex-value of women—value which especially relates to the home, with all its moral and domestic economies. And the sooner the Conservative Party realise the importance of bringing that value to bear on the affairs of State the better it will be for them. Do not think, when I say "better for them," that I mean better in any one-sided or party sense. It is quite a mistake to think that what is good for one party is bad for the other; party politicians are always thinking and calculating on those lines, and that is why justice is so often delayed. No, the enfranchisement of women will be good for all parties—it will improve Liberalism, it will improve Conservatism, and it will improve Socialism, because it will humanise them, making them complete instead of only half-representatives of those various schools of thought. We have every reason to dread any reform devised and carried through for the whole of human nature by the male half alone; and perhaps we have especially to dread reform under male Socialism, because Socialism will be more fundamental in its changes, and will, therefore, be more dangerous under ill-balanced conditions than are the mere timidities and

delays of Conservatism. But again, when I say that, don't think I am asking you to give faith or support to the Conservative Party. As regards the women, Conservatism is tarred with the same brush as Liberalism. The other day, speaking at Plymouth in refutation of the charge that the Unionists would go back upon old-age pensions, Lord Lansdowne had the effrontery to declare that if any party ever withdrew privileges secured to the British subject by statute it would not be the Unionist Party. Yet it was the Unionist Party not so very long ago which deprived women of certain rights of local representation which had hitherto been theirs, and which they have only recovered in the last few years. Lord Lansdowne, like all politicians when it comes to the rights of voteless women, has a conveniently short memory.

No, I am not asking you to trust or to support any party; but all the same, you have got to deal with party, and your danger—like that of all causes that have to be fought independently of party—lies in a large party majority. Under a strong Government the private member tends to forget his own individual pledges to his constituents, and to obey only the crack of the party whip; under a weak and precarious Government he is brought by circumstances closer to his constituents, and pays far more attention to their wishes. It is, therefore, to the interest of women suffragists to keep members of Parliament as near as possible to their constituents, and that condition is best secured when the majority is small.

In that connection, consider the "promise," the renewed promise, made by Mr. Asquith to the Liberal women. He asks for their support on the grounds that their cause and his "Pledge" will stand in exactly the same position in the next Parliament as in the last. But franchise reform is supposed only to come immediately before a General Election, and should the Liberal Party return to power, the larger their majority the longer, in all probability, will be their term of office. If, therefore, Liberal women help to send Mr. Asquith back with a large majority, they are actually helping to postpone the fulfilment even of that poor pale substitute for a promise which is all that Mr. Asquith has accorded them, and which is offered not by a friend but by a grudging enemy. And the spectacle of this unreasonable continuance of party loyalty among the Liberal women, and the manoeuvre by which it is secured, reminds me of nothing so much as the efforts of those clever little performing animals whom we set upon their hind-legs in a begging attitude, and then, balancing bits of bread on the tips of their noses, say solemnly, "Trust! Trust! Trust!" and at last—when we think they can retain their balanced attitude of mendicancy no longer—"Franchise come!" The longer they will remain "on trust," the cleverer and the better behaved we pretend to think them; and if the Liberal women go on allowing themselves to be thus led by the nose to a position which involves all "trust" while securing no franchise, then indeed will they have qualified for entering the ranks of the performing animals.

### Cobden as a Suffragist and a Militant.

And now the Liberal Party is going forth to battle with the great name of Cobden on their lips, while in their hearts they are far from him. For Cobden, as long ago as 1845, when agitating for the repeal of the Corn Laws, had already pronounced himself strongly in favour of Votes for Women. "I wish," said he, speaking in that year in favour of Free Trade, "I wish that they had the franchise, for they would often make a better use of it than their husbands." And, further, he advised and urged women of property to use their power of conferring the vote upon other people, and to present freehold qualifications to their dependents and relatives, as the only constitutional means left to them for securing the great reform for which the Liberal Party was then fighting. At that time Cobden was engaged in manufacturing votes by this and similar means in various constituencies where a few votes were enough to turn the election in favour of the Free Trade candidate; and he justified this violation of "the spirit of the Constitution" by saying that it was the only constitutional method left open to the voteless for securing repeal and the extension of the franchise. By this creation of what Liberals would now describe as "faggot voters," and by the help of the women, the repeal of the Corn Laws was at last secured, and franchise reform was pushed a step nearer; and Cobden, in claiming the use of that one constitutional weapon which remained to his hand, went on to state quite clearly that where that weapon—the vote—was not procurable, militant methods had been in the past, and were still, in other countries, a necessity.

Now that weapon which, owing to the small numbers of the electorate, was available then, is not available now. In the vast extension of our democracy women stand far more powerless politically than they did then, when, by manufacturing votes, they could influence elections; and the justification of militancy, which Cobden pronounced for others who had not that power, applies now equally to them. Sixty years ago Cobden, who won for modern Liberalism its greatest triumph, was pleading the women's cause and the people's cause in the same breath, recognising that they were one and the same; yet to-day, so far is Liberalism from ful-

filling its principles, that under the present Government, for claiming the right so long delayed, a daughter of Cobden has been sent to prison. Yes, my friends, you cry shame, and it is a shame. But remember that any of you who continue to work with a party which permits such things to be done and consents to let justice be so delayed, you too share in the shame and cannot be quit of it.

And before I conclude, I would ask you the question which I now ask at all Suffrage meetings where I speak. Do you believe that the woman's right to the franchise is the same as a man's, or do you regard it as only a half-right? If you admit that the woman's right is equal, then ask yourselves how would you regard a Government which continued to exclude from the franchise a million and a-quarter of fully qualified men—not only excluded them, but refused to receive their deputations or to admit them to public meetings; and who, when these men came in deputation, or endeavoured to enter public meetings, threw them into prison as common criminals! Would you, I ask, work for such a Government? And if your answer is "No," and if, nevertheless, you are working for this Government, then the only reason can be that you do not really believe that the woman's right is equal to the man's, and when you say that you do you are deceiving your own consciences. If, on the contrary, you do really believe in the woman's equality of right, then the anti-Government policy is the only possible attitude for you to take, because it is the only one which fits in with a clean and an awakened conscience.

### TO MRS. PANKHURST.

Woman of dauntless soul and purpose pure,  
Whose name is graven on our woman-hearts,  
Whose fame is built upon a rock more sure  
Than lord of battlefields or chief of marts  
Dare boast his own (for Sudden Death grows old,  
And canker waits upon ill-gotten Gold):  
O thou, of dauntless spirit, brave and free,  
Too grand to recognise indignity!

A flame so fierce is burning in thine eyes  
That, nearing thee, our own reflect the spark!  
We burn for freedom, for we recognise  
How tied and bound our Past, how dead and dark  
The Shade of Liberty we cherished.  
We live! we would be free! Not free among the Dead!

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## THE RECORD OF THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

### Refusal of Justice:

### Imprisonment: Force Feeding of Political Prisoners.

BY F. W. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

The Liberal Government came into power at the end of 1905. They came with the promise of reform. And women who for forty years previously had been agitating and signing petitions and holding meetings for Woman Suffrage wanted to know from them what the Government were prepared to do for women.

#### How Questioners Were Treated.

The first opportunity occurred shortly before the Liberal Government accepted office. Sir Edward Grey was addressing a great meeting in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. Two women, Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney, determined to find out what was going to be the policy of the Liberal Government towards Woman Suffrage if they were returned at the general election. Accordingly, after Sir Edward Grey's speech was over, at question time they put a question to him on this point, but, though other questions from the audience were answered, this question was ignored, and as they insisted upon receiving an answer they were taken by the stewards and thrown out of the meeting, and because they held a protest meeting outside the hall, were arrested and thrown into prison.

Throughout the General Election campaign of 1905-6 similar tactics were adopted by the Government. No answer was given to the women. Whether they put their questions at the end of the meeting or, as is customary with men hecklers, they interjected them during the speeches of Cabinet Ministers, the only reply which they received was to be thrown out with violence.

After the General Election the Women's Social and Political Union still pressed for an answer to their question, and women went to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's house and insisted upon seeing him. At last he consented to receive a deputation, and informed them that, though he was personally friendly, there was no prospect of votes being given to women by the Government because the Cabinet was divided on the question. Thus the Government calling itself Liberal refused to deal with the most urgent reform of the day because it contained among its number men so reactionary that they were opposed to it.

The Women's Social and Political Union accordingly proceeded to carry on simultaneously a great work of education in the country and of militant action against the Government.

#### Fifty Thousand Meetings.

Between that day and this countless public meetings have been held all over the country, which have carried resolutions in favour of VOTES FOR WOMEN. The Women's Social and Political Union alone have held over 50,000 meetings, indoor and out, during the four and a-half years of their existence. Of these, the great Hyde Park demonstration on Sunday, June 21, 1908, when half a million people came together, was admittedly .

#### The Largest Political Demonstration in the History of the World.

Other great outdoor demonstrations have been held in all the largest towns throughout the country. At some of these demonstrations it was estimated that over 100,000 persons were present

#### THE OPPPOSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Inside Parliament it was soon seen that it was the Government which was standing in the way of Woman Suffrage. On February 28, 1908, a Woman Suffrage Bill was carried through its second reading in the House of Commons by a majority of 179 (271 to 92), but the Bill did not become law because the Liberal Government blocked its further passage through the House of Commons. Mr. Asquith, who had in the meanwhile become Prime Minister, was approached in May of the same year by a deputation of M.P.'s, who asked him to give an opportunity for this Bill to be carried through its remaining stages. He refused.

#### Obstinacy of Mr. Asquith.

Women accordingly determined to approach him by deputation, but he refused to see them. And he has repeated this refusal on every occasion during his tenure of the premiership. Not only has he refused to see the militant societies, the Women's Social and Political Union and the Women's Freedom League, but he has also refused to see the "constitutional" Women Suffragists, the Women Doctors, and the Head Mistresses. The militant societies have refused to accept this rebuff, and have insisted upon their right to interview him. Against them Mr. Asquith had the police called out, and has had the deputation arrested on many separate occasions.

Women have also been arrested for making protests outside the meetings of Cabinet Ministers from which they have been excluded.

#### 450 Women Sent to Prison.

Altogether 450 women have been imprisoned by the Liberal Government, either for endeavouring to see Mr. Asquith or for demonstrations connected with the meetings of Cabinet Ministers.

#### TREATMENT OF POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

Not content with imprisoning Suffragettes for persisting in their demand for the vote the Government have refused to treat them in prison as political offenders, and have classed them with common criminals. Mr. Gladstone, as Home Secretary, has gone back upon the words

of his father, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in this matter. In 1889 the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, referring to the Irish political prisoners, said:—

I know very well that you cannot attempt a legislative definition of political offences, but what you can do, and what always has been done, is this: you can say that in certain classes of cases the imprisoned person ought not to be treated as if he had been guilty of base and degrading crime.

#### The Hunger Strike.

For a long while the Woman Suffrage prisoners contented themselves with written and spoken remonstrances against this treatment. But finding this protest of no avail, in June, 1909, Miss Wallace Dunlop, one of the Woman Suffrage prisoners, adopted the hunger strike with the view of calling attention to this disgraceful state of affairs. The Home Secretary refused to order that she should be treated as a political offender; but seeing that she would persist until she died of starvation, and fearing an outbreak of popular indignation against himself, ordered her release, after ninety-one hours' starvation. Many other Woman Suffrage prisoners followed her example, and with heroic endurance went without food for four, five, and six days as a protest against their treatment, but the Home Secretary still denied them justice, and in the end released them from prison.

#### FORCE FEEDING.

Then in September, 1909, Mr. Gladstone, in the vain hope of breaking the spirit and resistance of the women who were his political opponents, determined to employ against them the inhuman practice of force feeding by means of a tube passed through the nostrils into the stomach. Since then this operation has been carried out daily in the different prisons of the country on the bodies of women political prisoners. Mrs. Leigh, who suffered it for one month in Birmingham Gaol, describes her experiences as follows:—

"I was sent for to the matron's room, where I found the matron and six to eight wardresses and two doctors. In the centre of the room was an armchair on a large sheet.

"Referring to a blue paper, Dr. Helby (the prison doctor) said, 'I have orders you are not to be released even on medical grounds, and if you still refuse food I have to take measures to compel you to take food.' I said, 'By whose orders?' He replied, 'By my superior officers.' I said, 'How do you propose to administer the food?' He said, 'That is for me to decide.' I said it was illegal to force food upon me, and 'If you force food into my mouth that is an operation. To feed me by the nose I term an outrage.'

"I was then forced back into the chair by the wardresses—three on either side. I resisted. My mouth was forced open by Dr. Helby. He formed my mouth into a kind of pouch. The wardresses poured liquid into a spoon and put it into my mouth. The liquid was milk and brandy. I was tied in the chair with a towel. Pressure with the hands was used to keep me in the chair. Dr. Cassells placed his hands on my body to keep me in the chair. They gave me about a cupful of liquid. I was then taken from the room to the observation-cell, on the ground floor, and was put into bed, where I remained until the evening. In the evening I was forced on to the bed by the wardresses, and Dr. Cassells produced a feeding-tube. Dr. Helby requested me to take food from a feeding-cup. I refused. I resisted with all my might, but the tube was inserted in my nostril. It caused such great pain, which was seen by the doctors, that it was withdrawn. Nevertheless, shortly after that I was fed every day once or twice with the tube through the nostrils and once or twice with the feeding-cup. Both caused great pain.

"When I was fed by the feeding-cup I coughed, and was sick. I had great pain, mental and physical. The shock of the tube being inserted in my nostril seemed to stupefy me. The ear seemed to be very painful and as if the drums would burst. There was a noise like that of machinery. I had great pain in the throat and nostril. They also inserted a feeding-tube in my mouth. When the feeding-cup and spoon were used, Dr. Helby used to prise my mouth open, and also hold my nose, and the wardresses always held my body. I always resisted. Dr. Helby pinched my throat to enable the food to pass. Meanwhile I was growing steadily weaker, and after about a month each time food was forced upon me I began to be sick, and at last my system rejected all food administered to me. Shortly after that I was released."

Many other women who have suffered from it have revolting stories to tell of the torture which it implies. And their view is supported by the testimony of many eminent men.

Sir Victor Horsley says that, apart from the brutality of the proceeding, it has the following consequences:—

Pain, congestion of the nose and pharynx, leading, in my own hospital experience, to ulceration of the nasal mucous membrane, retching, vomiting, and depression.

Mr. Mansell-Moullin, M.D., says:—

It is absolutely inhuman and unjustifiable.

Mr. Hugh Fenton, M.D., says:—

It is an absolutely beastly and revolting procedure.

In addition to these doctors over one hundred other medical practitioners have petitioned the Government to abandon this disgraceful procedure. In spite of this terrible medical indictment, however, the Government

have still continued to adopt it rather than treat their women political opponents as political offenders are treated in every civilised country in the world.

#### Other Outrages.

In Manchester Gaol the hose pipe was turned on to one woman because she refused to open the door of her cell, and the humanity of the prison officials in that prison has since been commended by Mr. Herbert Gladstone.

In Liverpool Gaol one of the Suffrage prisoners, while still on remand—that is to say, an *unconvicted prisoner*—was *frog-marched* (head downwards) from her cell to the doctor's room, where forcible feeding was inflicted.

#### VOTE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

If the Liberal Government are returned to power at this election they will continue this policy of dealing with women. They will refuse to give women the vote, and at the same time they will treat the women who are agitating and working for it with the cruelty and violence which they have shown them in the past.

There is only one way for the electors of the country to put a stop to this state of affairs. They must vote against the Liberal candidates, and so mark their displeasure at the behaviour of the Liberal Government to women.

#### QUESTIONS BY THE ELECTORS.

If the Government had carried a Votes for Women Bill through the House of Commons, would not this Bill have suffered the same fate as the Budget at the hands of the House of Lords?

It is quite impossible to tell what attitude the House of Lords would have taken upon a measure for Votes for Women passed by the Commons; but it is not likely they would prove themselves as recalcitrant to the pressure of women as the present Liberal Government. In any case, however, had the Government taken this course, it would have cleared itself of responsibility, and if the House of Lords proved to be the obstacle to Woman Suffrage the Suffragettes would have devoted their energy to breaking down the opposition of the Lords.

*Is it a fact that the Women's Social and Political Union are asking for the vote only for a certain class interest, and not for the whole of women?*

The Women's Social and Political Union are asking for the removal of the sex disqualification; that is to say, they are asking that the same conditions which qualify a man to vote shall qualify a woman to vote. They ask that women who are owners, householders, lodgers, or university graduates shall be voters. This would give votes to about 1½ million of women (most of whom would be working women) as compared with 7½ millions of men who have the vote. They are not asking for the vote for every woman, since every man has not got a vote. The Women's Social and Political Union claim that a simple measure giving votes to women on these terms shall be passed before any other franchise reform is considered.

#### W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To-morrow (Saturday) the first polls take place in fourteen Parliamentary Divisions of London and about fifty-five in the provinces, and by next Thursday, January 20, all the borough pollings will be over. The organisers at the W.S.P.U. Committee Rooms will welcome the help of members and friends to stand outside the polling stations during polling day, and they are invited to be at the Committee Rooms (for particulars see *Election News* pages) as early in the day as possible, and offer themselves to the organisers in charge.

All those interested in the Women's Social and Political Union's General Election campaign will be glad to know that they will have an opportunity of hearing a number of Suffrage speakers every Monday afternoon at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, from 3 to 5, and every Thursday evening at St. James's Hall, Great Portland Street, from 8 to 10. Next Monday afternoon the speakers will be Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and Miss Decima Moore will recite "Woman This and Woman That." In connection with the General Election a very large number of important meetings are taking place all over the country. For particulars see *Election News* pages.

#### A "Votes for Women" Parade.

Details of a "Votes for Women" Parade, taking place in London to-day, will be found on p. 245.

#### At the Fighting Line.

Miss Leahie Hall, sentenced by Mr. Shepherd Little at Liverpool on December 27 to one month's hard labour, will be released on January 26. Miss Hall's offence was "raising her hand" and having in her possession a catapult and several pieces of iron on the occasion of the Prime Minister's recent visit to Liverpool. Miss Selina Martin, sentenced at the same time to three months' hard labour for throwing an empty ginger beer bottle into an empty motor-car and, on a six months' old charge, for breaking fourteen panes of glass at Walton Gaol, will be released in the middle of March. These are the two women whose abominable treatment while on remand is described in Leaflet No. 64, "Atrocities in an English Prison," and Leaflet 65, "A Reply to Mr. Gladstone."

Particulars of Special Election Literature will be found on pp. 248 and 249.

## THE HOSE PIPE OUTRAGE.

### Judgment Reserved in Miss Davison's Action Against the Visiting Justices.

The case in which a Suffragette was subjected to prison for several minutes to the play of a hose pipe came before Judge Parry at the Manchester County Court on Monday last. Miss Davison claimed damages to the amount of £100 from Walter Butterworth, George Hahlo, Hugh Howarth, and Arthur Haworth, four of the visiting justices, for giving instructions and passing a resolution for the outrage to be committed.

The defence practically admitted all the facts, acknowledging that the use of the hose pipe was suggested by the Foreman of Works of the prison and carried out on the instruction of the Justices, without consulting the Governor, doctor, or matron of the prison. Most of the witnesses for the defence expressed regret for the incident, but the Foreman of Works stated that he would recommend similar treatment on another occasion provided the prisoner was a woman, but doubted whether he would do so in the case of a man. He also admitted that it would have been perfectly possible to have taken steps, by means of staples, ropes, or chains, to prevent the door falling upon the prisoner when it was opened. A technical legal defence was put forward on behalf of the justices, and Judge Parry reserved his judgment until Wednesday next.

#### Details of the Case.

The particulars of claim set forth that "on or about October 25, 1909, at Strangeways Prison, Manchester, the defendants, by their authorised agent or servant, unjustifiably and violently assaulted the plaintiff by turning on a water hose and directing a violent stream of water upon and against the plaintiff, who was then in a weak state of health, in consequence whereof the plaintiff was drenched with water, contracted a severe chill, suffered much pain, and was confined to her bed."

Mr. Gordon Hewart was for the plaintiff and Sir William Cobbett for the defendants. Miss Mary Gauthorpe and other members of the Women's Social and Political Union were in court, as well as the defendant justices and a large number of prison officials.

#### The Case for the Plaintiff.

Mr. Gordon Hewart said his client, who was a lady of considerable intellectual distinction, was a member of an association called the Women's Social and Political Union, which maintained that an intelligent taxpayer ought not to be debarred from voting for a representative in the House of Commons merely because she had the good fortune to be a woman. The work had been going on for a long time, with very little apparent result, and so the society had recourse to certain methods of expressing their resentment and of calling attention to what they considered to be their grievances. It was in pursuance of this policy that when, in October last, a Cabinet Minister was addressing a meeting at Radcliffe, the plaintiff dropped two stones through the window of a Liberal club. Nobody was hurt and nobody was intended to be hurt. The plaintiff, however, was charged next day at Bury Police Court with doing malicious damage, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. On October 21 she was removed to Strangeways Gaol. Pursuing her policy of protest in prison, she refused to put on prison clothes or to take food. This resulted in forcible feeding, which was physically painful and extremely repulsive and degrading. She had a tooth broken in the process, and determining not to submit to the operation any longer, she barricaded her cell door on October 25 with the aid of two plank beds and other articles. Instead of taking the door off its hinges the defendants inserted a large hose-pipe through the window and played a strong stream of water upon her. Such was the force of the water that it was only by holding on to the plank beds with both arms with all her might that she was able to avoid being knocked off into the pool which was made. Upon this counsel submitted three propositions: First, that an assault and battery had undoubtedly been committed; secondly, that it was an assault and battery by the defendants; and, thirdly, that there was not a shadow of justification for it. The consequences to Miss Davison were most serious, and for some time after it she was laid up. On the whole counsel suggested that this was an assault and battery of an aggravated kind, resembling rather the rash and ill-considered device of irritated and, therefore, injudicious men, than the calm regular proceedings of experienced magistrates.

Mr. Hewart produced copies of the prison regulations, and the extracts from the minute book, the latter showing that the defendants accepted responsibility for instruction to use the hosepipe.

#### Miss Davison's Evidence.

Miss Davison then described how she barricaded herself in the cell and refused to move when called upon. Then somebody unsuccessfully tried to force the door open with crowbars, after which someone called out, "Davison, if you don't get off the planks and open the door we shall have the fire hose played upon you."

His Honour: Do you know who that was?

Miss Davison: I don't; it might have been the deputy-governor, but I am not certain. Continuing, she said that the next thing she heard was a noise at the window, and immediately there was a crashing of glass, and she saw the nozzle of a hose-pipe being played on to her. The deputy-governor, she thought it was, again asked her to get off the planks, but she did not answer, and then the water was turned on with tremendous force, first of all over her head and then right on to her.

The water was played up and down her body, filling her lap and covering the floor of the cell. She had no watch, but she judged that this went on for about a quarter of an hour, and then she began to gasp for breath, the water being icy cold. Her gasps became louder and louder, and then she heard someone call out, "Enough, stop." This was done, and operations were resumed on the door. She could see it swaying, and just as it was moving forward hands caught it and prevented it falling. The space was widened a little, and a warden got through into the cell. He said, "You ought to be horse-whipped for this." Then he removed the planks, the door was opened, and the water rushed out like an avalanche. She was rushed into the next cell, where the matron and wardresses tore off her prison clothes, wrapped her in blankets, and took her away to the hospital. Three days after that she was released from prison. She had been through two previous hunger strikes, and after the second she felt her heart seriously affected. After her release she had to remain in bed several days, and was unable to resume the literary work in which she had been engaged.

#### Cross-Examination by the Defence.

Sir William Cobbett: When you want to prison did you tell the matron that you would conform to no prison rules?

I said that unless we were treated as political prisoners we should not conform to the rules.

May I take it that from the very commencement you never did conform to any prison rule?

From the commencement of what?

From the commencement of your imprisonment on October 21 until your discharge on October 28?

I did not obey any prison regulations.

To begin with you refused to give your name and then you refused to change your clothes? Yea, and I explained all along why.

I suppose we may take it that you did it as a protest?

Yea.

Would you mind telling me whether you are bringing this action at your own cost?

This action is being brought by the Union on my behalf.

It is being brought at the cost of the Union? —Yes.

#### Speech for the Defence.

Sir William Cobbett, in his speech for the defence, said that within late years there had grown up a class of minor misdemeanants who were disorderly and brawled in the streets and public places, who did what the law called wilful damage, and who when sent to prison to expiate their offences were a source of the gravest difficulty and anxiety to all responsible for the management of prisoners, because they traded upon the weakness of their sex to avoid the consequences of their misconduct. The result was that it was very difficult to know what were the best measures to be taken in an emergency. The plaintiff in this case entered the prison with the avowed intention of breaking every rule, and this she did in a way that caused the utmost anxiety to those who had to deal with her. She admitted in an article she wrote in a newspaper that if the door had fallen in she would have been crushed. The witnesses he would call would say that instead of being in the shape of punishment the turning on of the water was done entirely for the good of the plaintiff, to remove her if possible from a position where she would inevitably have been seriously hurt, and perhaps killed, if the door had fallen upon her. The position was a serious one, because it was necessary to force open the door in order to administer the food she would not voluntarily take, and in the forcing of the heavy door, which opened inwards, there could be no certainty that the warders would be able to prevent it falling. Sir William quoted from rules and Acts of Parliament in proof of his contention that the defendants, acting as visiting justices, were justified in the action they had authorised.

#### Evidence for the Defence.

Dr. J. Edwards, senior medical officer at Strangeways, declared that Miss Davison was in quite as good general health when she left the prison as when she entered, but was not quite so strong because of not getting proper food. He stated that he had not been consulted in any way as to the proposed use of the hosepipe. Cross-examined, he admitted that this method was a mistake.

Dr. Judson Bury, who was called in to Strangeways after the incident on the insistence of the Home Secretary, expressed the opinion that the lady was perfectly well.

Mr. Hewart: Can you tell me why she was released?

Witness: I have formed an opinion from what I have heard, but I don't want to express it in court.

Sir William Cobbett: He does not want to quarrel with the Home Secretary.

Mr. Hewart: It had nothing to do with her physical condition?

Witness: Not so far as I can tell.

#### Foreman of Works on Different Treatment for Men and Women.

David Lambert Conroy, foreman of works and engineer in the prison, admitted that the hosepipe incident was suggested to the magistrates by himself. In cross-examination, he refused to say that he regretted what he had recommended; on the contrary, he would employ a similar method again.

Mr. Gordon Hewart: Would you recommend it to be applied to a woman? —Yes.

To a poor woman weakened by want and privation! —Yes.

Would you adopt it in the case of a man? —I do not think I should.

Further cross-examined, Mr. Conroy admitted that in this particular instance the method proved ineffective; he also admitted that a man might have entered by the window and opened the door; and that the door could have been secured from falling upon the plaintiff by means of staples, ropes, or chains, only he did not happen to think of that.

Mr. Arthur Haworth and Mr. Hugh Howarth, two of the defendant justices, both declared that the only object they had in view in assenting to Conroy's suggestion was the safety of the plaintiff. In cross-examination, Mr. Arthur Haworth admitted that as events had turned out the use of the hosepipe was a mistake.

A number of legal points affecting the duties and rights of visiting justices were raised and argued by Mr. Hewart and Sir William Cobbett.

#### Judgment Reserved.

Judge Parry finally said that several of these points were so important that he would reserve judgment until January 19.

## JUNE 29 DEPUTATION CASES.

On Thursday last, January 5, Mr. Musket applied at Bow Street to Sir Albert de Ruizen for the issue of a warrant for the arrest of the Hon. Mrs. Havenfield. Inspectors Wells and Jarvis were present. The magistrate said that the matter was out of his hands, and the warrant would issue in the ordinary course. A barrister appeared on behalf of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, and applied for the warrant to be withheld pending an appeal by his clients to the Home Secretary for the remission of the sentence. The magistrate, however, said that he had granted every indulgence in regard to the dealing of the charge and the appeal, and that there was no reason why the law should not take its course.

Mr. Musket then applied for leave to withdraw the charges against the other ninety-two women who had been arrested on the night of June 29 last, and said that his clients were of the opinion that as the charges were now six months' old and stale, no good purpose would be served by pressing them. Mr. Marshall, on behalf of the ninety-two women on remand, had written stating that he offered no opposition.

The magistrate said that if the Commissioners were satisfied he would fall in with their views, and he accordingly consented to withdraw the charges against the ninety-two other defendants.

## LONDON TAXICAB DRIVERS' SYMPATHY.

A fortnight ago VOTES FOR WOMEN drew attention to the case of Mr. Hartopp, the taxicab driver, who lost his license as a result of keeping his promise to two Suffragettes. As a result of the interest taken by the taxicabmen in this case, an excellent meeting was addressed on Tuesday morning by Miss Jessie Kenney and Miss Cameron at the Panhard Motor Works at Acton, through the kindness of Mr. George Du Cros. Very great sympathy was shown by the men with the women's movement. Another meeting for taxicab and other drivers will be held at the Cabmen's Club and Institute, St. Martin's Street, W.C., on January 20, at 8 p.m.

It may be added that Mr. Hartopp is still without a situation. Two donations sent by sympathisers who read our account are gratefully acknowledged.

#### SELLING "VOTES FOR WOMEN."

A VOTES FOR WOMEN parade will take place in London to-day (Friday), and volunteers are asked to be at the W.S.P.U. offices, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., at 10.30 a.m., ready to take part. Miss Ainsworth will act as Chief Marshal, and there will be four captains (Miss Grace Chapman, Miss Norah Dunlop, Miss Fagg, and Miss Wyatt), each in charge of ten women. A splendid parade of thirty-five women took place last Friday, and one member who was unavoidably prevented from being present sent a fine gift.

## MR. ASQUITH AND THE CABBAGE PATCH.

Bath has had a great disappointment. It turned out in thousands on Thursday, January 6, and all for nothing! The local papers appeared with large headlines—HUGE CROWD DISAPPOINTED AT ABSENT SUFFRAGETTES—EXCITING SCENES—PRIME MINISTER CROSSES A CABBAGE PATCH AND ENTERS HALL BY BACK DOOR—WILL THE SUFFRAGISTS USE THE SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGE?

The extraordinary spectacle of the Prime Minister of all England piloted by a secret pathway through a cabbage patch to the back door of the hall where he was to speak; guarded through the meeting by constables, detectives, and hawk-eyed stewards; solemnly strolled back again over a little sawdust track to deaden the sound of his footfall; smuggled through gooseberry bushes to his motor-car, where he waits for a cold quarter of an hour to give the crowd time to disperse—all this is deliciously described by the *Bath Chronicle*. Never have defensive arrangements been so extensive—mounted police, "the two special detectives who follow Mr. Asquith all over the country," "official chucks-out," men with "muscles braced like those of the village blacksmith, and in their eyes that grim determination to do or die that is the principal prerogative of the British nation," windows boarded up, the glass of the rink covered with timber and wire netting! Preparations, too, at the fire station, at the ambulance station, and heart-burnings and mysterious questionings everywhere—from what quarter will the attack come? By aeroplane? By parachute? By submarine? All through the meeting, we learn, a constant patrol was kept up by police and detectives, while powerful acetylene lights were flashed out into the darkness. The meeting over, the Prime Minister, huddled in fur-lined coat and cap, and well surrounded by trusty followers, slunk into his car, which bounded forward as if relieved to escape without one single cry of "Votes for Women!"

Meanwhile all sorts of rumours had been spread:—The Women's Social and Political Union had hired a house within a stone's throw of the rink and stocked it with empty bottles; there was a subterranean passage from the house that the Suffragists had taken in James Street into the rink grounds. Everyone was certain that the Suffragettes had a rod in pickle for Mr. Asquith!

And then to find, after all this bother, that the Suffragettes were far too busy persuading the electors to vote against the Government to have time or attention to spare for argument with or appeal to an obdurate Prime Minister!

## "MISSILE THROWING AND ASSAULT."

Mr. Herbert Samuel spoke at Wallsend on Monday (3rd) in support of Mr. Robertson's candidature, and a male sympathiser in the meeting made three pertinent interruptions before being carried out. Mr. Samuel was again questioned outside the meeting by members of the W.S.P.U. Miss Cicilia Wilcox, one of the most ardent workers for the cause in Newcastle, and a champion seller of VOTES FOR WOMEN, threw two folded copies of the paper into Mr. Samuel's motor-car, was arrested on a charge of missile throwing and assault. She was detained at the police station for three hours, and remanded until Tuesday morning, the 11th.

On Tuesday at the Wallsend Police Court the charge of assault was withdrawn. The "missile" was produced—two folded copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Miss Wilcox objected to the term "missile" as applied to papers, and said she had no intention of doing any harm; she thought it was a good opportunity for Mr. Samuel to learn the truth.

Refusing to pay the costs of the action, Miss Wilcox was sent to prison for three days.

## LIBERAL WOMEN RESIGN.

A deputation of the East Fife Liberal women waited on the Men's Executive Committee recently. They were asked to retire while their claim to have Woman Suffrage considered was discussed, and on returning were bluntly told that while the men were in sympathy, this was not the time for action. The Vice-President, Mrs. Mills, and the Treasurer, Miss Norrie, and several members of the Executive resigned office as a result. Their action is being much discussed in Dundee.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Speaking at Kentish Town on January 4, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he would be glad to see women get their rights of citizenship, and he thought it was about time that they should be called in to express their opinions. The hypocrisy of such protestations by individual members of a Cabinet which denies the vote and persecutes women is self evident.

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## BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

### WOMAN AND THE AGES.

The true spirit of inquiry which seeks to get to the bottom of what is known as the "woman's movement" has always, in the last instance, to be directed back to Nature. What is the relation of male and female in biology, and what does science teach of the facts of the question as apart from the many theories that are put forward at present? On this aspect of the question a most interesting little pamphlet has been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Bernard. They trace the subjection of woman from the earliest times, showing that early marriage and motherhood are alone enough to account for any inferiority with which women may be taxed; it was man "who systematically plunged women into their sex functions too early, and thus robbed them of the chance of growing to what they might have been." The authors show rightly enough that the woman's movement is evolution in its truest form.

Going back to the fundamental principle of life, we see how mind gradually developed and every organism adapted itself to its environment. Then in the early days, when men acted as hunters for food and protectors against the enemy, women at a tender age were helping the race to survive by bearing children and taking care of them, and in this way their development was retarded. Gradually, as peace came and the arts and industries entered into life, men began to develop their minds, but women being, as it were, in the inner circle, were only very slowly affected by the new conditions. They had no rights, and their only status was that accorded to them by chivalry. The majority accepted their fate almost automatically, but now, as the authors say:

The transformation which began long ago among the leaders and the fighters of the community, has reached the very heart of the whole body; now, at last, women have wakened up from their age-long torpor and are claiming to occupy a higher place in the community, and to exercise higher functions. They have wakened up not a moment too soon; their work lies ready to their hands.

Whatever evil women have wrought in the past by swaying men through their passions or by servile submission, they have wiped out with their sufferings. What they can do now to help the race to higher ideals is well expressed in the last pages of this very interesting pamphlet, which everyone should read for the new light it throws both on the past and on the future of the woman's movement.

### HAS LIBERALISM A FUTURE?

A refreshing little book, bringing a scathing indictment against the Government, has been prepared by S. D. Shallard, which is to be recommended to all those who are willing to see removed the veneer of political hypocrisy with which the actions of the party leaders are covered by Government and Opposition Press alike. This is how Mr. Shallard deals with Mr. Herbert Gladstone's record with regard to women:

Mr. Gladstone will be principally remembered to posterity for the petty and malignant persecution of his political enemies, the militant Suffragettes. No methods have been too cowardly or too loathsome for him to adopt in his desire to gratify his spite against those who have again and again convicted him publicly of falsehood or made him ridiculous in the public eyes.

The book is written from the Socialist standpoint, but as a piece of straight talking is worth reading by all.

### CONSERVATIVE SOCIALISM.

Another book, written from an entirely different point of view, urges the importance of listening to the claims of women. The writer, while finding in Socialism, as preached by its practical apostles, an almost unmixed evil, recognises that there is very much in our present state of society which is in need of drastic change. The powers that be are accordingly urged to take in hand the necessary reforms with the least possible delay, so as to avert the danger of catastrophic action. The writer concludes with a picture to be realised, not at once, but in the happier future:

In the Hague Council we foresee the peace of the world. . . . We picture our Colonies bound solidly to us by the strongest of all ties, mutual interest. We picture India an independent Colony, self-governed, and bound to us by similar interests. We picture our Colonies and India represented in a Home Parliament made up of men and women with equal rights, though varied interests. We picture a Parliament unswayed by the curse of party politics. We picture the British Empire, the greatest and most glorious the world has ever seen, built upon the solid rock of liberty and fraternity, and professing above all a sound and lasting religion, without which no Empire can hope to prosper; not the religion of backbiting and greed, but the true religion of Christ as embodied in His own words: "Do unto all men as you would they should do unto you." That is Socialism in its highest sense, as taught by its greatest Teacher, who also said, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

The book represents a great deal of independent thinking, and a refusal to accept opinions ready made from persons in political authority.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

"English Review" (January), 2s. 6d. net. "The Humane Review," 1s. net.

"The Irony of Marriage." By Basil Tozer. (London: Robman, Limited. 1s. net.)

"The Prince of Destiny." By Sarath Kumar Ghosh. (London: Robman, Limited. 6s. net.)

"The Englishwoman's Year Book and Directory." (London: A. and C. Black. 2s. 6d. net.)

"Woman and Evolution." By H. M. Bernard, M.A., F.Z.S., and M. Bernard. (London: Frank Palmer, 14, Red Lion Court, E.C. Price 3s. 6d. Has Liberalism a Future?" By S. D. Shallard. (London: 6s. net.)

"Conservative Socialism." By T. Knott. (London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1s. net.)

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**THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.****At the Time of the Sales.**

Although many of the sales at the great drapers have now been in progress for something like a week, they are still in comparative infancy, for there is no clearance so marked as that which comes at the beginning of the year, when a complete change of stocks is regarded as necessary.

That a sale does not mean the getting rid of out-of-date goods is plain at Messrs. William Owen's establishment in Westbourne Grove. Here the claim is made that not a single article has been purchased for this occasion, and that everything on view belongs to the ordinary stock. Thus the goods offered are genuine bargains, many of them being marked at about half the usual price. There is, for example, an exceedingly pretty wrap in French faced cloth, neatly trimmed, and adaptable for either day or evening wear. It is offered in many shades at 39s. 9d., but those who prefer to have it in the colours of the W.S.P.U. can have one made to order at 49s. 9d. Another notable bargain is a ninon evening gown, in all the newest shades, at 49s. 6d., or 10s. more with a silk lining. These are but two articles that are being cleared from a stock which, it is rightly stated, includes "everything for ladies", gentlemen's, and children's wear."

No firm has been quicker to seize the possibilities of the Suffrage movement than Selfridge's. At the great establishment in Oxford Street a large amount of goods is being specially prepared to meet the demand for articles in the colours. Thus, there is promise of blouses in a silk which is being made with the familiar purple, green and white in delicate stripes. Ribbons and badges are also being got ready. In the meantime there are some dainty wrist bags, in which the white kid is broken by stripes of suede in heliotrope and green. These can be purchased at 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each. In gloves there are some very cheap qualities, fine kids in black, white, and other colours being offered at 2s. 6d. a pair, while a heavy kid costs no more than 1s. 1d. In the fancy department are some pretty notepapers with the "Votes for Women" stamp, engagement tablets, and articles for the writing table. It would be impossible to mention a thousandth part of the bargains that are offered in each of the hundred departments of the great store. Suffice it to say that there seems to be something to fill every want.

"High-class goods at prices that are usually only associated with cheap articles." That is the note of the sale at Peter Robinson's in Oxford Street, which will continue until the end of January. Everything is marked down. Special attention is certain to be given to furs and mantles in view of the fact that we have by no means exhausted the winter as yet, while prices in these goods show an almost startling drop. A great attraction to the woman with the money to spend will be a long coat in seal coney at £9 9s. There are also some beautiful stoles and muffs in all the popular furs. In cloths one may have a well-cut coat from 21s. upwards, while an opera wrap in satin is offered at £4 18s. 6d. This is a stylish and up-to-date garment. In the costume department is a range of choice that will meet any purse, from a blouse suit at 27s. to a rinkling dress in black velvet at £6 12s. 6d., this last being a novel and striking costume. Each item in the vast stocks has, it is claimed, undergone the same reduction in price which is exhibited by the articles that have been specially mentioned.

Although there is no sale at Madame Bowditch's, at 11, Baker Street, a special feature at the moment are some tailor-made costumes at 35s. These are being made up of lengths of cloth of the finest quality, which have been left over in the course of the season. There could be nothing better or more serviceable for canvassing or electioneering wear. Those who prefer to have a dress to measure can obtain one of these costumes, silk-lined, at £3 5s. Madame Bowditch makes a speciality of millinery, and has some great bargains in this department. A thoroughly neat and effective turban in beaver cloth is offered at 15s. 6d., the price being increased 3s. if velvet is preferred. Such a hat has a distinct fascination of its own and that daintiness that comes from French taste in design.

The special feature of the "Acta" corset is the adjustable belt which reduces the lower part of the figure. An elastic web is attached to an arrangement of running laces, and by this means a single movement is made to regulate the opening on either side, while supporting the figure and giving the effect of perfect flatness in front. The corset is made in many patterns to cost from 8s. 1d. to 29s. 11d., the highest price being for a beautiful model in white figured coutil.

There is a special artistry in all the garments made by Miss Maud Barham, of 126, Regent Street, whether it finds an outlet in the exceedingly convenient djibba, one of the most pleasant of all dresses for indoor wear, or in a full evening gown. A beautiful specimen of the latter in shot silk with green and copper shades predominating suggests in its lines the simplicity and elegance of early Saxon times, a hint which is continued in the girdle that encircles the figure and in the stole effect of the front. The embroidery is in gold, copper thread, and shaded silk, and is extremely beautiful, giving a note of elegance to the whole costume. Another original idea is seen in the artist's overalls for work in the studio. These are made in various shades, with embroidery about the square opening of the neck, and with a useful outer pocket, for 17s. 6d. The special taste of this artist in dress also finds notable expression in some wraps for the evening. Miss Barham has shown how dress may be original without being bizarre or startling.

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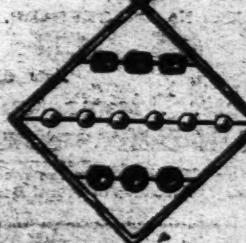
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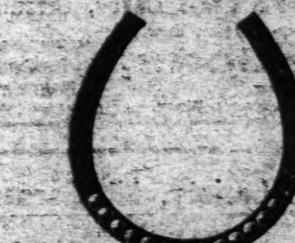
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No. 31. Women This and Woman That. A poem parody, by L. H., of "Tommy This and Tommy That," by Rudyard Kipling.  
No. 32. A Letter to Liberal Women. By Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE. This leaflet gives reasons why Liberal women should actively come out and fight for Woman Suffrage.  
No. 33. Militant Methods. By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, LL.B. A defence of the methods adopted by the W.S.P.U., with extracts from the words of famous Liberal Statesmen.  
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## VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1910.

### WHY WE ASK ELECTORS TO VOTE AGAINST LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

Our policy of opposing the Liberal Government is being widely and enthusiastically accepted by those who are bent upon securing a speedy settlement of the Votes for Women question. Yet there are some who hesitate to vote and work in opposition to the Government. Their objections to this policy are that at the present Constitutional crisis the Government ought to be supported in their quarrel with the Lords; that the Liberals are more likely than the Tories to give votes to women; that as Mr. Balfour does not, any more than Mr. Asquith, promise votes for women, the W.S.P.U. ought at least to be neutral as between the Liberal and Unionist parties.

Before we announced our General Election policy, we considered well each of these three points, and we are therefore ready with our answer to them. In the first place, we agree most heartily that at this election the Constitution is uppermost and that the right of the British people to govern themselves is at stake. But it is the W.S.P.U. and not the Government who are upholding the Constitution. For the W.S.P.U., by demanding votes for women, fights for the Constitution's most vital principle, and the Government, by denying votes to women, betray that principle.

That the Government are at the same time trying to limit the power of the House of Lords does not wipe out their sin against the Constitution, because the fundamental right of the citizen to elect his or her Parliamentary representative is far more important and more urgent than the present dispute between the Houses of Parliament. That the House of Commons shall be truly and in fact representative matters more than that the Lords' veto shall be brought within narrower limits. That women shall be rid of the utterly irresponsible rule of both Houses of Parliament is more urgent than that men shall curtail the power of the Upper House, which even at the present time admits that they, the electors, are the final authority. In

short, there is no denying that the disfranchisement of women is a much more serious breach of the Constitution than anything that the Lords have done, or are trying to do. What makes some people blind to this fact is that the denial of votes to women is a Constitutional wrong of such long standing that the country has grown accustomed to its existence. But the truth is that a wrong grows greater, not less, with age. The very fact that women have been so long defrauded of their citizen rights entitles them to have their citizenship recognised and their grievance redressed before other Constitutional matters of minor importance are dealt with.

Further, we would point out that it is not the Suffragettes who have decided that the electors must choose between supporting Votes for Women and supporting the Liberal Government. The Government themselves have separated these two issues by insisting on dealing with the House of Lords question, while opposing Woman Suffrage.

As to the argument that the Liberal Party is more likely than the Unionist Party to enfranchise women, this is quite fallacious, as the political history of our country proves. If we look to the reforms granted by the Liberal and Conservative Parties respectively, we find that the one party has as much to its credit as the other. For example, Catholic Emancipation, Free Trade, the Reform Act of 1867 were enacted under a Tory Government. It is, indeed, quite common for a Conservative Government to concede reforms which the Liberal Party has advocated but has refused to carry into practical effect. Mr. Sidney Low, who writes with so much insight about political matters, asserts that "both parties have passed and re-passed one another, and have frequently exchanged places and influence. Each by turn has had its phases of Protection and Free Trade, freedom and insularity, democracy and oligarchy, socialism and individualism. . . . Political reform has never been a Liberal monopoly, and social reform has found its champions at least as often in the Conservative ranks as in those of its rivals. . . . Thus, it is a difficult, perhaps even an impossible task to draw a dividing line from age to age between the two parties on the basis of doctrine."

The fact is that every Government, by whatever name it may call itself, is compelled either to obey public opinion or to renounce office. The important factor, therefore, is, not the professions of principle made by the various parties, but the amount of pressure in favour of a particular reform which its advocates in the country can exert upon whichever party is in power.

Finally, we are asked to explain why, since Mr. Balfour, like Mr. Asquith, does not promise to enfranchise women, we are taking sides against the Liberal Government. To begin with, the Government deserve our attack, because, while we do not know how a Unionist Government will act, we do know that the Liberal Government will meet our demand for the Vote by methods of violence and coercion. If Mr. Asquith retains his present power he will use it in the future, as he has used it in the past, to oppose woman suffrage and to bring about the arrest and torture of his women political opponents. His own assertion that in the new Parliament the position of the women's cause shall be no worse than it has been in the old, tells us of the injustice and violence which await women if Liberal rule is maintained. Therefore it is our wish to punish and to disarm the Government. But this is not the only reason why we discriminate against the Liberal Government. We find what might almost seem to be a tacit agreement between the Unionist and Liberal parties not to deal with Woman Suffrage. Both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour (urging, by way of excuse, that their parties are divided) assert that they can do nothing for our cause. Their expectation, no doubt, is that, as a result of these tactics, the large body of Suffragists in the country will be forced to assume a position of neutrality, and that the Woman Suffrage issue will therefore be kept out of the political arena. Now, the only way in which this difficulty can be surmounted is to prove to one of the political parties that if they have entered, or think of entering, into a bargain with the other political party, they will not, by so doing, gain any advantage or any immunity from Suffragist attack. Nobody would be likely to adhere for very long to any anti-suffrage arrangement from which he derived all the disadvantage. Accordingly, the Women's Social and Political Union are striving to teach Mr. Asquith that no matter whether the Unionists are or are not in favour of Woman Suffrage, he himself must either obey his own Liberal principles by giving women the vote, or incur the vigorous opposition of those who are demanding this reform.

Christabel Pankhurst,

## POWDER AND SHOT FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

By Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B.

### Militant Methods.

The militant methods of the Women's Social and Political Union are sometimes severely condemned by men who express strong disapproval of unlawful or violent action. It is edifying, therefore, to notice how quick are these same men critics when temptation comes to them to adopt militant methods themselves.

Thus we have Dr. Clifford declaring that if the Liberals are defeated at the General Election they (the minority) will, in dealing with the House of Lords, do as their forefathers did in the reign of King Charles. Again, a Parliamentary candidate strikes an insolent opponent, and defends his action by saying that he is an Englishman before he is a gentleman—with which plea his fellow-men seem well satisfied.

But a graver example of the readiness of men to cast law and order to the winds and resort to violence when the principles they care for are at stake is afforded by the recent utterances of the Right Hon. Walter Long and of a section of the Unionist Press. The Prime Minister's statement on the subject has caused Unionists to fear that the continuance of the Liberals in power means the establishment of Home Rule. To resist Home Rule, violence will be used if all else fails, so Mr. Long declares. At a great demonstration at Belfast he said:

The cry in Ulster in past contests against the Home Rule peril has been the words of the late Lord Randolph Churchill: "Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right." Those are awful words. They mean, if they mean anything, civil war. Civil war may be necessary; it may be justified; it may be forced on the people in order to protect the rights and liberties of the people and their successors, but it is an awful and terrible thing to contemplate. It may be that the future may have for us a choice as terrible as that.

To a Press representative he said: "Ulster will not have Home Rule. If the Government do force it upon us we shall have the nearest approach to civil war I can conceive. Ulster was prepared to fight in 1886; I think that Ulster is prepared to fight now."

To understand all that is implied in these words we must turn to the history of what happened in Ulster in 1886. The Home Rule Bill was then before Parliament. Lord Randolph Churchill went to Ulster and made an inflammatory speech against the measure, in the course of which he expressed the opinion that "the struggle is not likely to remain within the lines of what we are accustomed to look upon as constitutional action."

This he followed up by addressing to a Liberal-Unionist member of Parliament a letter containing the following passage:—

If political parties and political leaders should be so utterly lost to every feeling and dictate of honour and courage as to hand over coldly... the lives and liberties of the loyalists of Ireland to their hereditary and most bitter foes, make no doubt on this point, Ulster will not be a consenting party. Ulster at the proper moment will refer to the supreme arbitrament of force. Ulster will fight. Ulster will be right.

The campaign of violence which ensued is well described by Mr. Winston Churchill, who says, in his "Life of Lord Randolph Churchill": "The jingling phrase, 'Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right,' was everywhere caught up. It became one of the war-cries of the time, and spread with spirit-speed all over the country. The attitude of the Protestant North of Ireland became daily more formidable. The excitement in Belfast did not subside. Dangerous riots, increasing in fury until they almost amounted to warfare, occurred in the streets between the factions of Orange and Green. Firearms were freely used by the police and by the combatants. Houses were sacked and men and women were killed."

Let it be noticed in passing that Lord Randolph Churchill, who was so largely responsible for this violence and bloodshed, was not brought before a court of law, nor even censured in Parliament. Mr. Johnson, M.P., who said that Ulster would declare civil war for the purpose of overthrowing Home Rule, also went unpunished, as did the Ulster landlord who wrote to the *Times* to say that he had provided his employees with a rifle range, and that they were arming and drilling in order to assert their political views by forcible means.

Such, then, are the methods of violence, a recurrence of which is threatened by Mr. Long. The *Morning Post* makes matters clearer still by describing in its issue of the 15th inst. the preparations which are even now being made in Ulster in view of a possible measure of Home Rule. The special correspondent of that journal writes:—

One instructive effect produced by the late Mr. Gladstone was to start rifle clubs in Ulster in connection with the Orange Lodges, each Lodge turning itself into a military unit in preparation for civil war.... The shooting practice lapsed a little with the Gladstonian era but the rifles have been kept bright, and if I know these Protestants of the North, they would rather die several times than place themselves under the yoke.... They are calmly determined to shed their blood in defence of their liberties. The intended strategy is not to open fire on College Green at the opening of the Parliament, but first quietly to defy its authority within the area covered by the rifle ranges, then to shoot down the first official coming to enforce the orders of the new Ecclesiocracy unless he go back when challenged. Probably, the first shot would be fired to resist the collection of taxes.

In a leading article the *Morning Post* strikes the same note.

Now the campaign of protest and violence in Ulster which is thus prophesied may be right or may be wrong, but those who are prepared to justify the use of such

methods are certainly not entitled to condemn the infinitely and immeasurably more peaceful methods employed by the Women's Social and Political Union.

### Mr. Asquith Self-Convicted of Illiberal and Dishonest Behaviour.

How does Mr. Asquith reconcile his present conduct in treating women political offenders as common criminals with his denunciation of the similar treatment accorded Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., in 1889? Speaking in that year at a meeting in Birmingham he said:

It would have been strange and scandalous indeed if the voice of Birmingham had been silent at the policy of a Government which, by striking at freedom and justice, struck at the very foundations of the Liberal creed. They were met upon a classic spot in the history of English liberty, but they looked in vain for those who in days past had been the worthy and eloquent spokesmen of the sentiment of that great community. They had not met to express sympathy with crime or to demand lenient or indulgent treatment, but they had assembled for the purpose of denouncing the treatment of political and industrial agitators on the same footing as an ordinary criminal. He charged the Government that they had invented a series of artificial and unknown crimes, and he said, further, that the persons accused of those crimes were habitually subjected to a trial which was a travesty of justice, followed by a punishment which was at the same time vindictive and degrading. He would rather find himself face to face with the brutal despotism of Russia than see the present prostitution of constitutional forms which, at one and the same time, was dishonest, ineffectual, and demoralising.

Remembering that some members of this Union have undergone three months' imprisonment for seeking to interview the Prime Minister, we are disposed to say that the present Government have invented artificial and unknown crimes, and that they deserve all the condemnation expressed by Mr. Asquith himself in earlier days.

### John Bright on Militant Methods.

"If meetings have no effect—if the open and almost universal expression of opinion has no power on the Administration and the Legislature, then inevitably the minds of the people will seek other channels, with a view to obtain and secure the rights which are so contemptuously denied them."

"If I am wrong in believing this, then history is a lie from the beginning, and we have all been mistaken in our estimate of the causes out of which many of the great and deplorable transactions it has recorded have sprung."—February 16, 1867.

### ELECTION LITERATURE.

A large quantity of special literature for distribution and sale during the General Election is on sale by the Woman's Press, and members are invited to send for supplies of posters, pamphlets, leaflets, postcards, badges, etc. Special attention is drawn to the poster "The Right Dishonourable Double-Face Asquith," in three sizes (for hoardings, palings, and windows), printed in the colours of the Union. A list of leaflets specially recommended for election purposes will be found on page 248, and all election workers should secure copies of the new leaflets, including the W.S.P.U. General Election Address and Leaflet No. 64, "Atrocities in an English Prison" describing the treatment of Miss Selina Martin and Miss Lealie Hall while on remand.

### Mr. Gladstone Answered.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to the Press on January 12, denied the truth of the statements about Miss Martin and Miss Hall contained in leaflet 64; a new leaflet (No. 65) has therefore been issued by the Woman's Press justifying the statements, and entitled "A Reply to Mr. Gladstone." Members and friends are asked to write to the Woman's Press at once for copies of this leaflet (price 9d. per hundred, 6d. per thousand, post free), and to distribute it far and wide, especially among electors.

Special polling handbills, printed in the colours, and entitled "Keep the Liberal Ott," are also ready, price 1s. 6d. per thousand, post free. Particulars of a large number of other pamphlets, leaflets, etc., can be had from the Woman's Press, 4, St. Clements Inn, W.C. With a view to popularising the colours among the children, a penny flag, 13 ins. long by 7½ wide, has been prepared in the tricolour. Orders should be sent to the Election Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

### TREASURER'S NOTE.

A working woman has sent to-day one shilling to the General Election Fund. It is all she can do to make two ends meet. But once a week she is obliged to go to a town which is six miles from her home. She intends to walk this distance, twelve miles there and back, and thus to save the shilling from railway fare and procure "the pleasure of seeing her name in the subscription list." Every item on the subscription list has its own story, fully known only to the giver, sometimes partly known to the Treasurer. These gifts represent the spirit of devotion and self-forgetfulness that constitute the staying power and the driving force of this Union. Let every woman and every man who takes up and reads this paper not rest content until some gift has been sent to the Election Campaign Fund as a token of goodwill. A sum of nearly £35,000 has already been raised for the General Election. We want £2,000 more. Every shilling counts. Let the money continue to pour in to the war chest. This week our total is over £600, and the contributions sent in last Saturday were too many to get into the column, and are held over for acknowledgment next week. That which we set out to do, we accomplish. We have set out to raise £5,000 for the Election. Let it speedily be done.

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 AND GENERAL ELECTION FUND.

	Week ending January 8.	
General Fund	£55,445	3 9
General Election	2,041	3 6
Mrs. M. H. Graham	50	0 0
Mrs. Miriam Michael	1	0 0
Mrs. Denman Murray	1	0 0
Anon.	0 2 6	
Mrs. Henry A. Lyman	1 10	0 0
Mrs. Bertha Brewster	0 2 0	
Mrs. Ierne Margesson	1 10	0 0
Mrs. H. M. Robinson	2 0 0	
Miss Emily Duncan	5 0 0	
Mr. & Mrs. A. Marshall	5 0 0	
Anon.	0 3 0	
Miss E. Sawers	0 10	0 0
Miss E. Davison	5 0 0	
Miss Evelyn Cumbers	0 5 0	
Miss Helen Plum	0 10	0 0
Miss Gertrude Plumb	0 2 6	
Carrie and Annie	0 5 0	
Mrs. I. Friedlander	0 5 0	
A Girton Student	0 2 6	
Mrs. B. Howson	1 0 0	
Lady Constance Lytton	1 0 0	
Miss E. M. S. Graham	4 10	0 0
Miss B. Atkinson	0 2 6	
Miss Francesca Graham	0 10	0 0
Miss Williamson	0 5 0	
Miss E. Beck	0 10	0 0
F. E. P.	0 2 5	
Miss E. F. Maynard	0 10	0 0
Miss A. W. Lance	1 0 0	
Mrs. T. H. Bannon	1 0 0	
Mrs. F. G. Hepburn	1 0 0	
Janet A. Boyd	1 0 0	
Miss Annie Lee	1 0 0	
Miss Elaine Limousin	0 10	0 0
Miss Jessie M. Sora	0 10	0 0
Mrs. Jessie Bennett	1 0 0	
Miss Vera Swan	1 0 0	
Miss Alice Heale	5 0 0	
Miss Mary Geoghegan	1 0 0	
A. W.	100	0 0
A. B. J.	0 2 6	
Bertie Burton	2 0 0	
Mrs. D. Gordon	0 10	0 0
A Working Woman	0 5 0	
Mrs. I. E. Logan	0 5 0	
Mrs. G. Hawdon, Esq.	0 5 0	
Mrs. Nichols	0 5 0	
Mrs. Mary Shawdon	0 5 0	
Mrs. Rosamond Venning	1 0 0	
Miss Isabella Watson	0 5 0	
Mrs. L. S. Henry	0 5 0	
Mrs. Hume Chanceller	0 2 6	
Miss Lewis (coll. card)	0 5 0	
A Friend	0 10	0 0
Miss Waag	0 3 0	
Miss Seaman	0 4 0	
Miss Greenlee	5 0 0	
Miss Cecilia W. Haig	1 0 0	
Per Mrs. Clark	5 0 0	
Miss Edith Beck	5 0 0	
Miss Ellen Beck	5 0 0	
Mrs. Armstrong Dash	1 1 0	
Per Mrs. Crocker and Mrs. Roberts	5 0 0	
Mrs. Holgate	1 0 0	
A Sympathiser	0 5 0	
Miss Petty (collected)	0 10	0 0
Mrs. McCraig	0 1 0	
Miss Levy	0 2 2	
Miss Gill	0 10	
A Sympathiser	0 2 2	
A Friend, per Mrs. Borthwick	0 2 6	
Sale of Goods	1 6 0	
Per Mrs. Dallas	2 6 0	
Miss Hopkins	0 2 6	
M. J. L.	0 1 6	
Mrs. Bull	0 10 0	
Miss Peak (collected)	0 5 0	
Friends in St. James' Hall	1 5 0	
Miss Wilshire	0 10 0	
Per Mrs. Fresh	5 0 0	
Miss Green (coll. card)	5 0 0	
Mr. Herwood	0 10 0	
Miss Louise Floyd	10 0 0	
Mrs. Parker	0 1 0	
Miss Mathews	0 1 0	
Miss L. Fresh	0 1 0	
Miss A. McLean	0 1 0	
Extra on "V. for W."	5 0 0	
Per Mrs. Ryland	5 0 0	
Travelling Expenses	0 8 3	
Per Mrs. Gowthorpe	1 10 0	
General Election	1 10 0	
Mrs. H. Smith	0 10 0	
Mrs. Banks	0 1 0	
Miss Swindells	0 10 0	
Mrs. Tolson	2 10 0	
"In Honour of Florence Nightingale"	2 17 0	
Travelling Expenses	0 10 0	
Miss Kilburn	1 0 0	
Per Mrs. Harrison	3 0 0	
Miss Una Dugdale	1 0 0	
Mrs. Marshall	1 0 0	
Miss O'Dell	0 5 0	
Per Mrs. A. Kennedy	0 10 0	
James Pictor, Esq.	0 10 0	
Tariff Reformer	0 2 6	
Mrs. F. Tuckett	0 1 0	
F. Tuckett, Esq.	0 2 6	
Per Mrs. McLean	0 10 0	
D. Lawson, Esq.	2 0 0	
Miss Robertson	0 2 6	
Miss Sedgemoor (coll. card)	0 0 10	
Mrs. Martin (coll. card)	0 2 4	
Miss M. Mackay (coll. card)	0 7 3	
Miss N. Macdonald (coll. card)	0 5 0	
Sale of Candy	2 17 9	
Per Miss M. Mills	0 2 6	
Miss Hoyton	0 2 6	
Per Miss A. Pankhurst	1 0 0	
Mrs. Archdale	1 0 0	
Per Miss Phillips	0 0 10	
Extra on Literature	0 2 6	
Mrs. E. Roberts	0 2 6	
Mrs. K. Hardy	3 4 0	
Mrs. G. S. Sister (coll. card)	0 2 9	
Mrs. Holliday (coll. card)	0 4 0	
Miss M. Oliver	0 1 0	
Miss Huxley	0 5 0	
Per Miss Rose	0 10 0	
Mrs. Gamble	0 10 0	
Per Miss Williams	2 0 0	
Miss Mary Floyd	10 0 0	
Sale of bedspread	5 0 0	
Sale in shop	0 17 0	</td

## WINNING VOTES IN LONDON.

## Splendid Work in the Metropolitan Constituencies.

There is not a district in London or in the country that is not touched just now by the Suffragette movement. Whether the work is done single-handed or by a band under a regular organiser all members of the Union and a great many men supporters are making the General Election a great opportunity for spreading the cause of Woman Suffrage and for explaining why everyone who values justice and freedom should vote against the Liberal at the present juncture.

And that their explanations are understood is evident from the promises of votes that are being made either to headquarters or to the workers. Mr. Gandell writes from the Oxford and Cambridge Club: "I have two votes, and both will be given against the Government." One organiser reports: "Already we have the promises of six gentlemen to vote for the women's cause." Another man writes: "I am newly won over by your literature to the side of the militant Suffragettes, and wish to help if I possibly can. In view of the actions of the Government I cannot support the Liberal candidate for this constituency at the General Election." Mr. Brindley, of Hampstead, has written to Mr. Asquith informing him that he and his family have always been Liberals, but he is, in this election, voting for the Conservative candidate. These are the straws which show how the wind blows, a wind that, judging from many signs, will sweep away the great Liberal majority so dangerous to women.

There are many other signs that may be gleaned from the reports that have come in; in Harrow the Suffragettes are the only active "political party," and the Liberal candidate was unable to obtain a hearing; at Lewisham the police say the women have larger crowds than any of the candidates; at West Ham their meetings are the biggest ever held. Suffragette literature is eagerly asked for, and Suffragette songs are sung by the children. Meetings are packed to overflowing, and large crowds stand outside the W.S.P.U. committee rooms. One after another these encouraging facts, carefully suppressed by a party Press, come to light, in the local Press, however, it is impossible to disguise the true condition of affairs. Says the *South Western Star*: "For the first time in Battersea women are asserting themselves on their own behalf, and are not content to passively canvass for one or the other great parties. Both sections of the militant Suffragists are in the field and are flooding the constituency with posters and leaflets."

"The most interesting feature in the campaign in North Kensington is the active crusade carried on by the Suffragettes," says another journal.

The *Indicator*, of West London, says: "The Suffragettes are nothing if not ubiquitous."

So they are; everywhere they will be found—speaking, selling papers, chalking, taking part in poster parades, as at North Kensington, or advertising the cause with barrel organs, as at South St. Pancras. A great feature of the work is the house-to-house canvassing; in this way the Suffragettes get into real touch with the residents and make permanent friends, so that even when the election is over the work will remain and spread.

But though there are hosts of willing workers there is always more that could be done. Every hour is precious, and all the organisers are appealing for helpers; particularly is help wanted on the various polling days, which form the last opportunity for influencing the electors. Motor-cars and carriages are also sorely needed for working the large and populous London constituencies.

## BATTERSEA.

Polling Day, January 11.

Candidates.—H. Hon. John Burns (Lab.), A. Shirley Benn (C.).  
W.S.P.U. Comm. Mrs.—75, Lavender Hill, and 26, High-Street, Battersea.  
W.S.P.U. Organiser & Election Sec.—Miss Cameron.

Result in 1906.—Lab., 7,337; C., 5,787.—May, 1,600.

The impression gained by workers in this constituency is that the Liberals have lost ground since the last election, and that the fight will be very close. The Liberal canvassers report 10 per cent. less support than at the last census. The willing workers who crowd the Committee Rooms in Lavender Hill, and among whom should be mentioned Mrs. Streatham, Miss Jess Cameron, and Miss Adeline Bourne, are devoting themselves largely to canvassing. They have found it advisable to build up support on a firm basis of friendship with the women in their own homes, instead of merely giving them the impression that they are paying a flying visit for their own purpose and will disappear when the election is over. Moreover, the Battersea women, who are most of them poor and hard-working, are not used to attending meetings and have to be sought in their own homes. The canvassers find them very friendly, and have not reported one as opposed to the Suffrage after the true meaning of it has been explained to her. In this constituency where the women are face to face with the realities of life, and poverty is always at the door, they easily understand what the vote may mean to them, and they are indignant at the thought

that their labour may be arbitrarily interfered with by men legislators. Moreover, their own fight against hard conditions makes them appreciate the pluck of the Suffragettes, and the intelligence they need for their struggle leads them quickly to realise all that the movement means. Many have promised to convert their men-folk, and in several cases the men have promised to vote "as the old woman wished."

The tale of the Government's brutal treatment of women has a great effect. Little things show how the feeling goes. Instead of calling out abusive names and "Votes for cats," even the little street boys now say, "Votes for Women." "Why shouldn't women have a vote?" They have also a street song, with the refrain, "Keep the Suffragettes out," while the connection of ideas is interesting in the story of a little boy, who, looking at the poster of John Burns, said to another, "That's John Burns," and added, "have you seen them Suffragettes?" Another tribute to the power of the women comes from a Liberal speaker who advised his audience to listen to the Conservative candidate so that they could see the hollowness of his arguments, but added: "Do not go and hear the women."

Open-air and factory meetings have been held during the week; a very successful meeting for women only was held at Nine Elms, and another at the Lower Town Hall, at which Miss Isabel Seymour and Miss Cameron spoke, and Miss Decimus Moore recited. Two good meetings were also held at Mrs. Brown's Dancing Academy. The Town Hall was packed on Monday last when Miss Pankhurst spoke. A large number of Liberal and Socialists were present and asked questions.

Meetings have been advertised by the W.S.P.U. Band, which marched through the streets, with Miss Ruth Long as colour-bearer. Mrs. H. V. Edmund (Eva Moore) lent her motor-car, in which Miss Decimus Moore announced meetings and distributed literature.

Brixton workers are appealed to to come and help as soon as their polling is over, and motor-cars are badly wanted. The Committee Rooms are open from 10 to 10.

To-night (Friday), at the Battersea Town Hall, Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Miss Georgina Brackenbury will speak.

## Forthcoming Meetings.

Friday.—Town Hall, Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Miss G. Brackenbury.  
Saturday.—Kensal Town, Open-air Meeting, 1.30, Alfred Road; Open-air Meeting, 7.30, Oval Road; Open-air Meeting, 7.30, Kennington Road; Open-air Meeting, 7.30, Neath Street; Open-air Meeting, 7.30, Weston's Head; Open-air Meeting, 7.30, Brixton Road; Open-air Meeting, 7.30.

## BRIXTON.

Polling Day, January 11.  
Candidates.—J. H. Scarselli (Lab.), D. Dalziel (C.), W.S.P.U. Comm. Mrs.—55, Brixton Road, S.W.  
W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Grace Roe.  
Election Secretary.—Miss Diane.

Result in 1906.—Lab., 4,521; C., 4,235.—May, 229.

No such enthusiasm can be found at either of the candidates' meetings as at the Suffragettes' great gatherings, and it is true, as a newspaper said recently, that there are four political parties, the fourth being the Suffragettes. Long before eight o'clock on Friday last, when Mrs. Pethick Lawrence was announced to speak at the Avondale Hall, Stockwell, not only was every seat full (several hundreds of which had been paid for), but there was not even an inch of standing room, and the doors had to be closed, leaving hundreds of disappointed electors outside. "She may be only a woman," one man was heard to say, "but I've never been to a better meeting or heard a better speech anywhere." When question time was reached a man was heard to say, "I'm jolly glad I came here. I was going to the Liberal meeting. She can answer the questions fine. There, she's got 'em again." At the close of the meeting the audience spontaneously gave three cheers for Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. A very large and successful overflow meeting was held outside the hall, and the police, on being asked if they had any objection, said, "Lor' bless ye, miss, no. You ladies can manage the crowd better than we can any day." Numbers waited outside the hall to give Mrs. Pethick Lawrence a hearty cheer as she left.

A quantity of W.S.P.U. literature has been distributed among the motor-garage men, and Miss Leonora Tyson, Dr. Gordon Clark, and others have addressed very sympathetic audiences outside the works.

Local women have come forward well to help as canvassers, and the shop in the wide main road attracts great attention. Six and more open-air meetings are held daily, while the Conservatives and Liberals seem to hold none.

Towards the election expenses there has already been acknowledged £14 8s. 9d. The following are gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Gamble, 10s.; R. Bowen Smith, Esq., 5s.; Mrs. Bartola, 2s. 6d.; Miss Chandler, 1s.; Miss N. Mitchell, 4s.; Miss Diane, 5s.; Miss Roe, 5s.; Miss L. Tyson, 2s. 6d.; Miss Sentance, 2s. 6d.; Miss Walsh, 2s. 6d.; Miss Kromendam, 1s.; Miss Hoffard, 1s.; Miss Webb, 1s.; Miss Tyson, 1s. 6d.; Mrs. Parrot, 2s.; Dr. Gordon Clark, 1s.; Mrs. and Miss Warwick, 2s.; Streatham W.S.P.U., 10s.;

Mrs. Tyson, 10s.; Miss A. E. Wilson, 10s.; Miss Ferguson, 2s.; Miss Dallas Collie, 1s.; Miss N. E. Smith, 6s.; Mrs. Scale, 10s.; W. A. V., 2s.; Nurse X., 1s. 6d.; N. Tyson, Esq., 2s.; A. Quizzow, Esq., 2s.; Miss McArthur, 10s.; Miss Barx, 7s. 6d.; Nurse Evans, 2s. 6d.; Miss Adcock, 1s.

Two of the workers have collected as much as £15 in one day by individual efforts.

There are eight polling booths in Brixton, and help is urgently wanted for workers on the 16th.

## Forthcoming Meeting.

Friday.—Avondale Hall, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 8.  
CHELSEA.

## Polling Day, January 11.

Candidates.—H. J. Horniman (L.), S. J. G. Hoare (C.).  
W.S.P.U. Comm. Mrs.—276, King's Road, S.W.  
W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Haig.  
Election Sec.—Miss Barry.

Result in 1906.—Lab., 4,800; C., 4,031.—May, 629.

From various sources the women working for the Suffragette policy in Chelsea hear that the Liberals—rightly enough—regard them as formidable foes. Over thirty meetings—dinner-hour, open-air, and indoor—were held during the week, and the first Town Hall meeting was a grand success. All expenses were cleared, and the audience was evidently most sympathetic. From Chelsea comes the same call for workers—for house-to-house canvassing, etc.—and motors and carriages are wanted for polling day. Help is also asked for the election expenses.

The following sums are gratefully acknowledged:—Already acknowledged, £27 3s. Miss Blacklock, 25; Miss Foley, £2 2s.; Mrs. Donne, 2s.; Mrs. Pitdoux, 2s. 6d.; Miss Haslegrave, 3s.; Mrs. Dexter, 5s.; Miss Stella Brown, 2s.; Miss Georgina MacRae, 10s.; Mrs. Hentschel, £1; Miss Florence White, 5s.; Lady Meiklejohn, 2s.; Mrs. White, 10s.; Miss Betty MacRae, 10s. Total, 245 12s. 6d.

## Forthcoming Meetings.

Friday.—Chelsea Durham Wharf, Miss Cannings, 12, Sloane Square; Miss Watt, Dr. Murray, 7.30, Caroline Place; Miss Pitfield, Mr. Kelley, 7.30, World's End; Miss Hudson, Miss Barry, 7.30.

Saturday.—Sloane Square, Miss Hudson, Miss Cannings, 12.30; Flood Street, Miss Sheppard, 12.30; Chelsea Common, Miss Sheppard, Miss Pitfield, 7.30; Caroline Place, Miss Barry, 7.30; World's End, Miss Cannings, 7.30.

Monday.—Sloane Square, Miss Naylor, 12.30; Marlborough Square, Miss Sheppard, 12.30; Sloane Square, Mrs. Lamartine-Yates, 7.30; Flood Street, Miss Gilliat, Miss Hudson, 7.30; Millbank Street, Miss Sheppard, Miss Jarvis, 7.30; World's End, Miss Naylor, 7.30.

KENSAL TOWN.

Kensal Town Comm. Rooms.—54, Harrow Road.  
Election Sec.—Miss Downing.

Although this is a strong Liberal constituency, the organiser's report is most hopeful. Steady progress has been made, and the women are beginning to be disengaged with their position, which is the first note of progress. Miss Pankhurst's meeting the other day made a distinct difference. Some thirty meetings are being held in the days preceding Polling Day, which is the 18th. Miss Elsie MacKenzie and Mrs. East are hard at work. House-to-house canvassing is going on steadily, and could be much increased if a few more workers would volunteer. Kensal Town is the danger spot of the Chelsea constituency, and therefore Miss Downing appeals most earnestly for anyone with spare time to communicate with her at 624, Harrow Road. On Thursday of last week a most interesting meeting for women only was held, Mrs. Saul Solomon giving the address. The attitude of the audience was most interested and friendly; many questions were asked, and several women stayed behind to talk over matters. One woman and her daughter, who had been opposed to the Suffrage, were converted after listening to Miss Pankhurst for a few minutes, and took pamphlets to distribute in their workshop. On Saturday, at St. Jude's Institute, at 3 o'clock, Kensal Town will have the opportunity of hearing Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Saul Solomon, and Mr. H. W. Nevins. Chiswick workers are helping Kensal Town.

## Forthcoming Meetings.

Friday.—Harrow Road and Third Avenue, Miss Cannings, 7.30; Haslington Crescent and Golborne Road, Miss Downing, 7.30; Kilburn Lane, Falcon, Miss M. Sheppard, 7.30.

Saturday.—The Institute, Islington Street, 3.

Friday.—3rd Avenue, Miss Hentschel, Miss Cannings; Golborne Road, Miss C. Downing, Miss MacKenzie; 6th Avenue, Miss Sheppard, Miss East.

Saturday.—3rd Avenue, Miss Daisy Solomon, Miss Naylor, Kilburn Lane (Falcon); Miss East, Miss MacKenzie; 6th Avenue, Miss Downing; Public Meeting, St. Jude's Institute, Islington Street, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence; Mrs. Saul Solomon, Mr. H. W. Nevins, 1.

Monday.—3rd Avenue, Miss East, Miss C. Downing, Golborne Road; Miss MacKenzie; Mrs. Pitfield, 6th Avenue, Miss Hentschel, Miss Cannings; Women's meeting, St. John's School, Kilburn Lane, at 3; Miss Cannings, Mrs. Solomon; dinner-hour meetings each day.

## FULHAM.

Polling Day, January 11.

Candidates.—Captain Fisher, Hemphill (L.), W. Hayes Fisher (C.).  
W.S.P.U. Comm. Mrs.—508, Fulham Road, S.W.  
W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Jarvis.

Election Sec.—Miss C. S. Woolf.

Result in 1906.—Lab., 5,027; C., 4,417.—May, 505.

The house-to-house canvassers in this district when they return from their day's work report the most cordial reception for themselves and warm sympathy for the cause, and they thoroughly enjoy their task. People are in and out of the shop all day long, and the sale of badges and the crowds that collect round the windows show how much could be done if some kind friends would help to keep on the premises permanently.

The open-air meetings held by Miss McNamara and by Miss Bonwick were surprisingly quiet and peaceful. On Thursday an indoor meeting was held at the Assembly Rooms, Crouch End, when some fresh workers were added to the movement at the close of Miss Mordan's interesting address. On Saturday three "open-airs" were held, in each of which the speaker was well able to hold her own in spite of the groups of youths who made themselves audible. "Huge crowds, densely packed, listened for 12 hours," is the report, while at a Liberal meeting near by there were

party battles in progress, a Unionist orator could not collect an audience, and entreated one of the sellers of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* to come and "form a crowd for him." On another occasion an audience listening at an outdoor Liberal meeting deserted in a few minutes to hear Miss Gilliat.

In this constituency canvassing has been very thoroughly organised under Mrs. Davies, and the canvassers report the greatest sympathy and support among the working class.

Meetings are the order of the day, and the Suffragette vans, with their flags and boards, inviting the voters to "keep the Liberal out," have drawn the largest and most orderly crowds. The people are most interested and sympathetic. The meetings in Effra Road, in the centre of the constituency, have been especially successful. On Thursday the Drum and Fife Band and to-day the W.S.P.U. motor-car advertise the Town Hall meeting for tonight (Friday), at which Miss Naylor will take the chair, and Miss C. Pankhurst and Mr. H. W. Nevins will be the speakers. On Saturday it is hoped to have a decorated trap conveying helpers to and from the polling-stations. As the constituency is so large (nearly 22,000 voters), additional helpers outside the polling-stations are badly wanted, especially for morning duty at 7.30 a.m. Will everyone who can spare even a couple of hours please let Miss Jarvis know at once, so that a timetable may be arranged? The Committees Rooms will be kept on until the 22nd, as the local workers are very hopeful of obtaining new members after the election rush is over, and it is most important that people newly interested in the cause should know where to find them. "Shop-minders" are asked to be at 508, Fulham Road, next week instead of 9, High Street, Putney. After that it is hoped to exchange the present headquarters in Putney for more convenient premises in Fulham, and for this contributions will be gladly received, especially from those who have not yet helped with the election expenses. Among those who have helped the three local Unions as speakers, canvassers, stewards, etc., are Mrs. Lamartine-Yates, Nurse Pitfield, Miss Gilliat, Miss A. Kelly, Miss B. F. Wylie, Miss M. Wylie, Mrs. Furley-Smith, Miss Naylor, Miss C. Sidney-Woolf, Mrs. Culverne, Miss Armitage, Mrs. Emmins, Miss Robinson, and at least a score of others whom want of space alone prevents our mentioning. With many thanks the following contributions are acknowledged to the General Election Fund: Putney and Fulham W.S.P.U., £10; Wimbledon Branch, 2s.; Mrs. Lamartine-Yates, £2 2s.; per Mrs. Lamartine-Yates (Mr. Bernard Ellis, £2 2s.); collected at Wimbledon members' meeting, 17s.; £2 18s.; Mrs. Furley-Smith, £1; "F.", £1; Mr. Bernard Ellis, £1; Miss Everitt, £1; Miss Hedgeson, 10s.; Miss Shannon, 5s.; Miss Shackleton, 10s.; Miss Cameron, 10s.; Miss Dotte, 2s.; Miss Finch, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Besie, 2s. 6d.; Miss Tanner, 10s.; Miss Cutten, 10s.; collected at Putney and Fulham meeting, 15s.—total, £22 18s.

As the local seat is considered safe for the opponent of the Liberal, the Wimbledon Union has poured all its working strength into the Fulham election. Mrs. Lamartine-Yates speaks at Fulham nearly every night, with Mrs. Oliver Watts as chairwoman. The Wimbledon Union have also given their special election offering to the Fulham funds. Lest the local Liberal nominee steal a march upon them, the Wimbledon enthusiasts are keeping up the Sunday meetings on the Common and leaving their new shop and offices open late, so that all callers at the Liberal Committee Rooms, which are within a few doors of them, can walk in and have their minds enlightened on the woman's question.

Next Sunday, on the Common, at 3 p.m., Mrs. Lamartine-Yates will be in the chair, and there will be other speakers.

## Forthcoming Meeting.

Friday.—Town Hall, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Mr. H. W. Nevins, 8.

## ISLINGTON (North).

Polling Day, January 11.

Candidates.—D. S. Waterlow (L.), G. A. Touche (C.).  
W.S.P.U. Comm. Mrs.—531, Holloway Road.

W.S.P.U. Organiser & Election Sec.—Miss Bonwick.

Result in 1906.—Lab., 5,904; C., 4,417.—May, 305.

The house-to-house canvassers in this district when they return from their day's work report the most cordial reception for themselves and warm sympathy for the cause, and they thoroughly enjoy their task. People are in and out of the shop all day long, and the sale of badges and the crowds that collect round the windows show how much could be done if some kind friends would help to keep on the premises permanently.

The open-air meetings held by Miss McNamara and by Miss Bonwick were surprisingly quiet and peaceful. On Thursday an

a dozen listeners. Recently a gentleman who was strongly against the Conservatives decided to give them his vote because "the atrocities practised in prisons were more than flesh and blood could stand." Hearty thanks are due to many who have already subscribed to the election fund, including Mrs. Dowdeswell, Dr. Constance Long, the Misses Parkes, Rendal, Hunt, Smyth, Bidwell, Falor, Simpson, Jackson, Chanot, Shaw, Dearn, and Mrs. Bruce, and others. Polling day is on Saturday, January 15, when the workers will be specially glad of fresh volunteers to be on duty at the eight polling stations between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Any who can give two or three hours of that day, especially in the morning from 8 to 10 o'clock and afternoon from 2 to 8 o'clock, should at once communicate with Miss Bonwick or call at the Committee Rooms some time on Friday. Special factory meetings are being held, and speakers would be gladly welcomed.

#### Forthcoming Meetings.

Monday.—Corner of Hornsey and Grove Roads, Mrs. Williams and Miss Gibson; Corner of Holloway and Windsor Roads, Misses Darton and Bonwick; Corner of Holloway and Elstree Roads, Misses Kendal and F. Spong, all at 7.30.  
 Tuesday.—Upper Hornsey Road Schools (for women), Misses Bidwell and Bonwick, 8; Corner of Hanley Road and Crouch Hill, Mrs. Williams and Miss F. Spong; Corner of Hornsey and Grove Roads, Misses Casserley and Hume, 7.30.  
 Wednesday.—Corner of Holloway and Windsor Roads, Misses Darton and McNamara; Corner of Hornsey and Grove Roads, Misses Herbert and Bonwick; Corner of Holloway and Elstree Roads, 7.30.  
 Thursday.—Corner of Hornsey and Grove Roads, Mrs. Williams and Miss McNamara; Corner of Holloway and Windsor Roads, Miss Hume; Corner of Hanley Road and Crouch Hill, Miss Bonwick, 7.30.  
 Friday.—Corner of Holloway and Windsor Roads, Miss Darton; Corner of Holloway and Elstree Roads, Misses Herbert and Bonwick; Corner of Hornsey and Grove Roads, 7.30.

#### KENSINGTON (North).

##### Polling Day, January 17.

Candidates.—Sir H. Robson (L.), A. Burgoine (C.).  
 W.S.P.U. Comm.—Rms.—128, Ledbury Grove, Notting Hill.  
 W.S.P.U. Organiser & Election Sec.—Miss E. Sharp. Result in 1906:—L., 4,906; C., 5,855; Maj., 1,058.

"After this, I think you'll get into Parliament all right, miss!" remarked a small boy to the colour-bearer, who led the way for the Suffragette band through North Kensington on Saturday afternoon. And that with modifications was the prevailing impression produced in the constituency. "Well!" exclaimed one woman, as the purple, white, and green procession came along her street; "they did ought to get their votes!" And now that, by the generosity of Mrs. Herbert Cohen, Mrs. Stanley Mappin, Miss Warter, and others, the W.S.P.U. have been able to add an imposing motor-car to their resources it has become increasingly easy to eclipse the rival yellow and green of the two candidates with the militant tricolour. There is no doubt that the prevailing interest of the contest here centres in the Suffragette Committee Rooms. All day long people come in seeking information about the movement, expressing admiration for the street corner speeches, saying the usual thing: They "never knew the Suffragettes were like that!" The women are holding more meetings than either candidate, and these are always largely attended. They had to live through the rowdyism of a band of irresponsible youths, armed with motor horns, who, after doing their best to break up one of the indoor meetings, have now yielded to the force of public opinion and left the women in peace to meet the serious arguments of the serious electors who throng all the meetings. Small children, evidently invited thereto, began by yelling, "Keep the Liberal out!" through the letter-box, under a mistaken impression that this would annoy the women, and varied it with, "We don't want Traffic Reform!" The helpers are magnificent, and having lived down the ignorant opposition of the first few days, are now hailed with warm greetings wherever they go. Many splendid friends have been made among the workers of North Kensington, and with confidence the women appeal to them to prove their friendship by voting against the Liberal on the 17th. All interested are invited to the weekly meetings at 2, Campden Hill Square, W., on Tuesday, the 18th, at 8 p.m., when Mrs. Warre Cornish and others will speak.

Warmest thanks are due for the following donations to Election Fund:—Already acknowledged, £40 15s.; Miss A. Stillwell, 2s. 6d.; Miss M. Wolf, 5s.; Mrs. Gatey, 10s.; Miss Elsie Douglas, 5s. 6d.; Miss Flora Murray, M.D., 5s.; Miss Grant, 5s.; Mrs. Graham, 2s.; collected by Mrs. Graham, 10s.; Mrs. Stanley Mappin, 4s. 6d.; Mrs. Fry, 2s.; Lady Meiklejohn, 2s.; and Mrs. Eates, 2s. 12s. 6d. Also, for hire of motor-car, Mrs. Stanley Mappin, £5; Mrs. Herbert Cohen, £20; collected by Miss Warter, £5; by the Misses Wylie, 10s. Grand total, £80 18s. 6d.

#### Forthcoming Meetings.

Friday.—Acklam Road and St. Ervan's Road, Miss Brackenbury, Miss Morrison, B.A., 12.30; Lancaster Road and Ladbrooke Grove, Miss B. Wylie, 7; Silchester Road and Manchester Road, Miss Crickmay, Miss Phillips, 7.15; Small Ladbrooke Hall, Notting Hill, Miss Evelyn Sharp, F.W. Pethick Lawrence, Esq., Mrs. Eates (Chair), 8 p.m.

#### LEWISHAM.

##### Polling Day, January 17.

Candidates.—Major E. F. Coates (C.), F. Rosenheim (L.).  
 W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—107, High Street, Lewisham.  
 W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Mrs. McKenzie & Miss Graham.  
 W.S.P.U. Election Sec.—Mrs. Bouvier. Result in 1906:—C., 9,889; L., 8,666; Maj., 1,223.

#### GREENWICH.

##### Polling Day, January 17.

Candidates.—R. S. Jackson (L.), J. H. Bean (C.).  
 W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—107, High Street, Lewisham.  
 W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Graham.  
 W.S.P.U. Election Sec.—Mrs. Bouvier. Result in 1906:—L., 4,906; C., 5,855; Maj., 1,058.

The Liberals evidently realise the influence of the women in Lewisham, and are endeavouring vainly to enlist their help. Mr. Rosenheim, the Liberal candidate, visited the W.S.P.U. Committee Rooms lately and expressed his indignation at the attitude of the Suffragettes to one who was in favour of their cause. A great many local Liberals also visit the attractive Committee Rooms and argue with the workers. The local Press reports the active campaign of the women, and big drapers' shops are dressing their windows in the colours of the three political parties—Conservative, Liberal, and Suffragette. Many meetings, indoor and out, have been held daily during the week, and the crowds are not only large and orderly, but very sympathetic and eager to obtain literature.

At one meeting an elderly gentleman, who had been an intent listener, shook hands with the speaker, saying, in the hearing of the whole crowd: "I am with you, and you will have my vote."

An amusing incident shows the ready repartee of the speakers. At a dinner-hour meeting a man asked the speaker to explain the reason of the hunger strike. "Because they don't like the skilly," said a man who was sitting on a wall. "That gentleman was evidently in the third division," came as prompt as lightning from the speaker; "in the second we get coconuts." Shouts of laughter from the constable and audience and collapse of the gentleman on the wall.

Many ladies are helping, but there is work for more, and all with an hour or two to spare are asked to help. On Saturday (January 15) the workers are touring Lewisham and Greenwich in a decorated wagonette delivering short speeches at all the pitches.

In addition to £1 1s. from Mrs. Couchman (already acknowledged), the local organisers gratefully acknowledge the following contributions:—Miss Jones, 2s.; Miss Jennings, 10s.; Mrs. Alexander, £1; Mrs. Aldham, 2s. 6d.; Miss Westlake, 1s.; Miss Wilson, 10s.; Miss Townsend, 2s. 6d.; Miss Purvis, 10s.; Miss Graham, 5s.; Mrs. Bouvier, 2s.; Miss Gray, 5s. Mr. Matthews has kindly presented a signboard for the Committee Rooms, and another gentleman voter is canvassing for the W.S.P.U. A public At Home will be held on Friday, January 14, in the Ethical Hall, Greenwich Road (next door to Town Hall); at 8 p.m. Speakers, Miss Tyson and Dr. Bather.

#### MARYLEBONE (East).

##### Polling Day, January 17.

Candidates.—Dr. B. L. Moon (L.), R. Jebb (C.).  
 J. Boyton (C.).  
 W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—147, Harley Street, W.  
 W.S.P.U. Organiser & Election Sec.—Mrs. Nourse. Result in 1906:—C., 6,827; L., 2,167; Maj., 660.

Sedate Harley Street seems a little astonished at the flags and posters on No. 147, and the faces of the passers-by are an interesting study to those within. Many, however, read the posters and appear interested in this very modern innovation in such a quarter. A great many open-air meetings have been held and new ground has been broken up in St. John's Wood. Members and friends living there are asked to send in their names as the neighbourhood is well worth working up. There is so much to do that workers are badly wanted. Polling day is on Monday. Among very valuable helpers is Mrs. Baldock, and Mrs. Eileen Valentine has sent a generous contribution of £2 towards the expenses. The organiser reports encouragement all round.

#### Forthcoming Meetings.

Friday.—Circus Road and High Street, Mrs. Baldock, Miss Powell, 11.30; Broadway Terrace and Lissome Grove, Mrs. Nourse, 3; Queen Street, Edgware Road, Miss Freeman, Miss G. Evans, 7.30. Saturday.—Henry Street, St. John's Wood, Mrs. Baldock, 2; Harcourt Street and Marylebone Road, Mrs. Baldock, 11.30; Bolsover Street, Miss Blundell, Miss Fagg, 8; Nutford Place, Miss Burton, Miss Weston, Miss T. Simpson, 8.

#### MIDDLESEX (HARROW).

##### Polling Day, Jan. 21.

Candidates.—Percy Harris (L.), H. C. Mallaby-Desley (C.).  
 W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—215, High Road, Kilburn.  
 W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Mrs. Fahey.  
 W.S.P.U. Election Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell. Result in 1906:—L., 11,838; C., 10,977; Maj., 416.

Judged by outward and visible signs, the Suffragettes are the only political party in this constituency that seem to realise that an election is in progress. That the "Votes for Women" cause has awakened intense interest in this district is shown by the fact that round the windows of the North-West London committee-rooms there is a constant crowd of people eagerly reading the notices and discussing the points raised, while the windows of the Liberal candidate's committee-rooms, only three doors beyond, are almost invariably quite solitary and deserted. Visits from the many male sympathisers to the interior of the enemy's camp, for purposes of observation show a similar contrast between the inactivity prevailing there and the busy scene constantly witnessed inside the W.S.P.U. shop and committee-rooms, always swarming with ardent workers and eager questioners. In the streets

the tale is the same; at this corner and at that there is a dense crowd of people, but it is always a woman's figure that forms the centre-piece—a woman wearing the purple, white, and green. Fifty or more most successful open-air meetings have been held during the week.

Prominent Liberals come to heckle and sometimes to attempt to browbeat, but they invariably retire discomfited, for the women speakers know how to hold their own, and woman's wit, sharpened by a just cause, can always turn the laugh against bullying tactics. "Good luck to you!" "Go on; you are bound to win!" "We mean to help you," are among the many encouraging remarks that greet the speakers, while sometimes intensity of feeling prompts the well-wisher to write his message and hand it up to the speaker—"Success to your cause—a Man" was written on a slip of paper brought in by one speaker the other day. An amusing incident occurred in Harrow. Mrs. Cullen was addressing a large crowd at factory gates when the Liberal candidate passed by in his motor. He quickly realised the situation. The motor was stopped, brought back, and driven slowly round the crowd, the would-be representative wildly gesticulating in somewhat undignified fashion, and shouting, "Come along, come along; I'm going to speak just round the corner here. Come and listen to me. Come all of you." But, sad to relate, this kind and pressing invitation was not heeded. The motor and its crestfallen occupant went on, and the crowd remained undiminished. Many more meetings could be held if only more speakers would come forward, and all workers in these constituencies which poll earlier than Harrow are earnestly asked to offer their help. Motor-cars or conveyances of any kind are also needed, especially to help to advertise the big meeting at the Kilburn Palace on Saturday, 22nd, when Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Miss Davison are to speak. Contributions are also earnestly asked for to meet the heavy election expenses. The sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN has increased four-fold, and the shop continues to do good business.

**Forthcoming Meetings.**

Friday.—Anson Road, Cricklewood, Miss Penn Gaskell, 3.30; Chevening Road, Kentish Town, Miss Elsie Myers, 6.30; Willesden Green Station, Miss Fagg, 7.15; Willesden Green Station, Miss Auerbach, 6; Doding Hill, Willesden, 6.30; Roundwood Road, Willesden, Miss Hume, 7.30; Melville Road, Stonebridge, Miss McClelland, 6.30; Harrow, Gayton Rooms, Mrs. Bates, 6.

Saturday.—Manor Park Road, Royal Oak, Harlesden, Miss Wyatt, 3.30; Melville Road, Stonebridge, Miss E. Myers, 3.30; Doding Hill Lane, Willesden, Miss Fagg, 4.30; Roundwood Road, Church Road, Willesden, Miss Elsie Myers, 6.30; Willesden Green Station, Miss Auerbach, 7.30; Broadbury Road, Kilburn, Miss Davison, 3.30; Leopold Road Schools, Harlesden, Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. Lancashire Yarn, Mrs. Penn Gaskell (Chair), 8.

Monday.—Hendon, Edgware Road, Mrs. Penn Gaskell, 6.30; Willesden Green Station, Miss Elsie Myers, 6.30; Priory Road, Maida Vale, Miss Wyatt, 6.30; Chevening Road, Kentish Town, Miss Burton, 6.30; Pember Road, Kilburn Lane, Miss Hickson, 7 p.m.

Tuesday.—Hendon, King's Hall, Miss Barbara Ayton, Miss Kathleen Brown, Miss Wyatt (Chair), 8 p.m.; Broadbury Road, Kilburn, Miss Elsie Myers, 3.30; Willesden Green Station, Miss Auerbach, 7 p.m.; Hendon, Edgware Road, Miss Elsie Myers, 6.30; Anson Road, Cricklewood, Miss Burton, 6 p.m.; Netherwood Place, Kilburn, Mrs. Cullen, 3 p.m.

Wednesday.—Netherwood Place, Kilburn, Miss Wyatt, 6.30; Broadbury Road, Kilburn, Mrs. Penn Gaskell, 12; Willesden Green Station, Mrs. Cullen, 7; Chevening Road, Miss McClelland, 7.30; Pember Road, Miss Burton, 6.30; Kilburn Market, Miss Elsie Myers, 7; Messina Avenue, Mrs. Aubrey, 6.30.

Saturday (2nd).—Kilburn Palace, Belsize Road, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 7.30.

#### ST. PANCRAS (South).

##### Polling Day, January 17.

Candidates.—P. W. Wilson (L.), Capt. H. Jessel (C.).  
 W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—7, St. Andrew's Mansions, Newman Street, W.  
 W.S.P.U. Organiser & Election Sec.—Miss Dallas. Result in 1906:—L., 2,109; C., 2,046; Maj., 61.

From this constituency comes a delightful story of a street meeting of men, mostly Liberal, but very interested, addressed by a Suffragette. One man asks question after question, and being always worsted exclaims, angrily "Look here, miss, I'm a Liberal canvasser; why can't you women come and help canvass instead of making fools of yourselves?" Then, turning to the crowd, he shouted, "Follow me, all of you!" and departed, followed by one little old man.

Another story concerns the Liberal candidate himself. While Mrs. Leigh was speaking there were various interruptions from a man in the crowd. A bystander afterwards asked if Mrs. Leigh knew who her heckler was, and added the information that it was Mr. P. W. Wilson.

The children of the district, too, are becoming ardent supporters of the W.S.P.U. "What do they send you to prison for, miss?" asked one the other day. "Nothing!" came the quick answer from another little chap before the speaker even had time to consider her reply.

Everywhere the anti-Government campaign proceeds with great vigour. On Friday evening, January 7, the W.S.P.U. band, headed by Mrs. Leigh, marched through the constituency, leaving Kingsway at 7, the merry fife and rousing beat of the drum attracting an ever-increasing crowd, until, on the return march along Pentonville and King's Cross Roads, the entire roadway was occupied by the band and its admirers.

And from many came the cry: "Look at the drum-major!" For the drum-major alone was something to see, as Mrs. Leigh, looking every inch a soldier, led her band at a swing-

ing pace, now passing swiftly through the ranks to "dress" the lines momentarily broken by the pressure of the crowd, now marching backwards—the white beatings time with an amount of spirit and energy that proved as infectious to those who tramped along behind as to the players themselves.

Leaving the fife and drums to continue their triumphant progress along Tottenham Court Road, turning down a quiet street to the corner of Fitzroy Square, another and no less important side of the W.S.P.U. campaign was proceeding simultaneously. Here, Mrs. Brailsford, with a chair for her platform, held the attention of an earnest crowd by a clear and convincing speech, evoking many questions, to which she replied with unfailing patience and a charming courtesy which undoubtedly left a strong impression on her hearers.

Many meetings have been held during the week. On Saturday night Mrs. Brindley addressed a large crowd at the junction of Percy Street and Tottenham Court Road, when the platform was surrounded by an audience that evinced no inclination to go even at the close of the meeting, but remained until the lorry carrying the speakers had been driven away. There were hecklers here in plenty, and it says much for the vigorous and effective manner in which Mrs. Brindley dealt with her opponents that she held her crowd until and even after the conclusion of the proceedings. VOTES FOR WOMEN had a brisk sale from the lorry—a satisfactory result, as the listeners were for the most part Liberals. The meeting on the 5th, when splendid addresses were given by Miss Margesson, Mrs. Brailsford, and Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, was a most effective and successful one.

Particularly noticeable in this campaign is the effect of the meetings on the "working" women. Not infrequently they call out to the hecklers, adjuring the men "not to be so ignorant," and endeavouring to protect the speaker from purposeless interruption. Whatever may be the result of the poll, the W.S.P.U. in South St. Pancras has certainly much to congratulate itself upon in this direction.

Members are wanted to come and help on polling day, next Monday, January 17. Women are needed to stand outside the polling stations and remind the voters to keep the Liberal out. Will someone lend a motor-car for that day, or send money to hire one?

#### Forthcoming Meetings.

Saturday.—Cromer Street Schools, Miss Margesson (Chair), Speakers, Mrs. Brailsford, Mrs. Leigh, J. Sunday.—S.W. corner of Regent Square, Miss Maguire, Miss P. Ayton, J; S.E. corner of Fitzroy Square, Miss Marshall, Mrs. Brindley, J.

#### WEST HAM (North).

##### Polling Day, January 17.

Candidates.—C. F. G. Masterman (L.), E. Gray (C.).  
 W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—129, Earlham Grove, Forest Gate.  
 W.S.P.U. Organiser & Elect. Sec.—Miss Friedlaender. Result in 1906:—L., 6,839; C., 5,924; Maj., 1,744.

There is no need for the Suffragettes in this constituency to wait for an audience. The audience is ready half an hour before the time announced, and gets very impatient if the speakers are not there punctually. "Only two-minutes more!" calls out a warning voice. "But the lorry hasn't come," protests a Suffragette. "Then you'll have to speak from the railings!" insists the enthusiast. At Stratford Grove the Suffragettes have had, the police say, the largest crowd they ever remember. Excellent progress is being made both by canvassing and by holding open-air meetings. The election posters are much admired and coveted. Two Suffragettes, carrying piles of them to the bill-poster (and, of course, with the Suffragette's natural gift for advertisement, holding them coloured-side uppermost) were barely outside the Committee Rooms before a working man implored them to give him one, and would not be denied. "But they're to be posted on hoardings," they explained. "I'll post it for you, miss, in my window," he answered, and went on to the Committee Rooms to get a copy of every leaflet. During the short time the posters were left on the counter, also, several customers asked for one, promising to display it prominently, and remarking on its cleverness and the beauty of its colour. Will more friends call or write for window posters, please?

The paper sells very well, and the workers can never carry as many election addresses and leaflets as the people want.

Parties of Suffragettes boarding trams at the close of meetings, etc., cause a sensation. "They'll be holding a meeting in the tram next!" a man was heard to observe to his neighbour apprehensively, and another, asking for one of the collecting-boxes, put in a coin, and passed it round among his friends in the tram.

Every day the feeling among the people grows more friendly and encouraging. Will workers come forward for a special effort these last few days? In particular a large body of helpers is needed on polling day (Monday, January 17) in order that at every polling-station the electors may be reminded of the women's claim. Will anyone who can spare any time at all that day please communicate with Miss Friedlaender at once?

A gift of 6s. from Mrs. Parker is gratefully acknowledged. Last week 5s. acknowledged from Mrs. Friedlaender should have been credited to Mr. Friedlaender.

## THE FIGHT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

### News from some of the Country Constituencies.

"Every vote given against the Liberals," says the *Liverpool Daily Courier*, "is a vote for justice and liberty to women. The Women's Social and Political Union, the most remarkable, the ablest combined society of women in any age, composed of women who have suffered a twentieth-century martyrdom for the cause, are leading the van in the crusade against the Government."

#### Why the W.S.P.U. is Going to Win.

"There are, as you know, four political parties—the Liberals, the Conservatives, the Socialists, and the Suffragettes"—said Mr. G. McCurdy, speaking in the Liberal interest at Northampton last week; and this recognition of the women's party as a political force is going on all over the country. And, with such wonderful devotion, such magnificent self-sacrifice at command, is it any wonder that the Women's Social and Political Union should be such a living force? From Preston, where a campaign is being carried on by members, comes the report—"Nurse Violet Bryant, after her release from Preston Gaol on Wednesday last, came to our lorry the first time she was able to go out at all, in answer to our call for more help, and with what strength she could summon urged the women to work and hold firm." Everywhere this spirit of self-sacrifice is being shown by the women, and the few reports which follow give only a very limited idea of what is going on in every constituency. Whether an official organiser of the Union is present or not, whether Committee Rooms are opened or not, the work goes on just the same. Women, and men too, are devoting themselves to putting before the electors the paramount importance of the women's question; they are getting into every house the famous leaflet—No. 64—describing the abominable treatment of Miss Selina Martin and Miss Leslie Hall while on remand in Walton Gaol; they are making the women's cause a vital question in this General Election.

#### How the People are Helping the Women.

From a mass of news from many divisions we can only make a very inadequate selection. From Hull comes the news of excellent meetings addressed by Miss Helen Ogston and the Rev. J. M. Lloyd Thomas (author of the pamphlet recently published by the Woman's Press, "The Emancipation of Womanhood"). From Boston (Lincolnshire) comes the report that the success of the movement initiated by a large meeting three weeks ago so marked that it is hoped a permanent local Union may be established in the town. Miss A. M. Wright has been organising the work during her holidays, and Miss Cheavin, Sydney House, Boston, will gladly answer all inquiries. Sympathisers at Rhyl, North Wales, are opening a shop among themselves, and are distributing Leaflet 64. Birmingham women are concentrating on the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN as the best possible means of propaganda. Owing to the fact that Miss Leslie Hall is a well-known Croydon resident, leaflet No. 64 is being left at every house in that borough, with excellent effect, while Croydon members are also helping in the Battersea constituency.

In Portsmouth, as the result of the interest shown by a resident, the editor of the *Evening News* published the story of Selina Martin in two consecutive issues; and VOTES FOR WOMEN has a splendid sale. The *Western Daily Mercury* calculates that, at least fifty Plymouth electors will show their opinion of the Government's treatment of the women's question by placing their votes at the disposal of their wives in this election—i.e., they will vote against the Liberal Government. We learn from the *Yorkshire Post* that the Bachelors' Club at Selby has decided to champion the cause of "Votes for Women."

At Preston (Lancashire) electors are putting the women's question to the candidates at a very large number of meetings, and some sharp lessons have been taught the Liberals. Scores of VOTES FOR WOMEN have been sold at their meetings.

Among many letters received from Liberal electors may be quoted one from Mr. Charles Allen, of Bradford, who in writing to his Liberal member to state his intention of voting against the Government referred to the "abominable treatment of the women by the Government." Mr. K. G. Clayton, of Richmond; Mr. Alfred Watkins, of Hornchurch, and Mr. E. W. Warren, of Rayleigh, are doing the same. The latter and his wife have taken a shop in the village street as W.S.P.U. committee rooms, and are displaying posters, canvassing, and will have traps to take supporters of the W.S.P.U. to the poll on polling day. A shop at Hastings is being lent by Mrs. Chibnall as W.S.P.U. Committee Rooms. Miss O'Connell Hayes, care of Mrs. Chibnall, Thorncroft, St. Leonards-on-Sea, will answer all inquiries.

#### BRADFORD (East).

Polling Day, January 11.

Candidates.—Sir W. H. B. Priestley (L.), J. H. Balfour Browne, K.C. (C.), H. E. Hartley (Lab.).  
W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—66, Leeds Road.  
W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Mary Phillips.  
Result in 1906.—L., 6,185; C., 4,477; Lab., 3,000.—  
Maj., 1,500.

"You are called the Suffragettes because you are suffering to get votes for women, aren't you?" was the question of a small girl, very pinched and pale, whose confidence had been won by Miss Wilson, the clever teller of political fairy tales for children. And Bradford is having a series of speeches from women who have indeed suffered in the cause of women's political freedom, culminating in a great demonstration at the Central Baths on Sunday, the eve of the poll, when Miss Mary Gawthorpe and Miss Laura Ainsworth will speak. Tickets, £., 6d. and 3d., may be obtained at the Committee Rooms.

The women's campaign has aroused tremendous interest and enthusiasm. Especially heartily do the Yorkshire women respond to the call of the W.S.P.U. to join in the great fight, and they can be fully trusted to deal adequately with the few interruptions at meetings. Mrs. Pankhurst is addressing a meeting as we go to press, and Miss Laura Ainsworth, Mrs. Cameron Swan, and Miss Mary Phillips have spoken at an average of three meetings daily during the past week, while valuable help in taking the chair, selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, canvassing, taking care of the Committee Rooms, etc., has been given by a number of women, among whom Mrs. Beldon, Mrs. Hardy Behrens, Mrs. Hall, the Misses Newton, Miss Wilson, Miss Roberts, Miss Urquhart, Miss Hartland, Miss Harrison, Miss Laycock, Miss Syme, Miss Middleton, Miss Löwenthal, and Miss Mellor may be mentioned. Over £20 has been given already to the local W.S.P.U. Election Campaign Fund.

#### Portsmouth Meeting.

Sunday.—Central Bath Hall, Morley Street. Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Laura Ainsworth, J.

#### BRIDGWATER (Somerset).

Polling Day, January 11.

Candidates.—Harold Hicks (L.), R. A. Sanders (C.).  
W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—33, Church Street.  
W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Barrett.

Result in 1906.—L., 4,422; C., 4,305.—Maj., 27.

The campaign here is being carried on under Miss Barrett, and a Suffrage friend has sent a cheque for ten guineas for the cost of hiring a motor-car to help the workers to cover the constituency. The local support is splendid.

#### BRIGHTON (Two Seats).

Polling Day, January 11.

Candidates.—R. A. Villiers and M. Nickalls (L.), Captain Tryon and Hon. W. Rice (C.).  
W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—8, North Street, Quadrant.  
W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Clarke.

Result in 1906.—L., 3,003 and 8,919; C., 8,188 and 8,176.—Maj., 72.

In Brighton, which polls next Tuesday, interest in the election is very keen; among the various colours being shown the Suffragette tricolour is everywhere in evidence, and the shopkeepers are finding it profitable to keep it in stock. A Liberal canvasser who called on an Irish lady and asked if she would put up Liberal posters was forcibly reminded of his party's neglect of the women's cause. The lady replied: "Oh, no, certainly not. Your party promised us woman suffrage four years ago, and we have not seen a sign of it." To a gentleman addressing a meeting the crowd called out: "The gent has got on a Suffragette waistcoat!" Miss Macaulay's election song to the tune of "Auld Lang Sync" is being sung everywhere, and is immensely popular with the children. A meeting is being arranged as we go to press for the tramway men, at their special request. Four open-air meetings are being held every day, including those at the Western Boundary, Fish Market, Elm Road, Preston Circus, and elsewhere, and requests to come again are frequent. Volunteers will be welcomed at the Committee Rooms, as there is still much to be done in chalking notices of meetings, selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, office work, etc., as well as in preparing for Lady Constance Lytton's meeting to-day. Mr. L. J. Marshall, 14, Grafton Street, Brighton, sends to VOTES FOR WOMEN a copy of a letter which he has sent to the Liberal candidate, in which he says that owing to the shameful and intolerable treatment of women political prisoners by the Liberal (J.) Government, he is, although not in agreement with the Tories on any question whatsoever, driven to the extreme course of voting against his party. "Tariff Reform and the Lords' Veto," he says, "are as nothing in comparison with the abominations perpetrated in the name of justice by so-called Liberals. My neighbour (also a voter) holds the same views."

#### BRISTOL (North).

Polling Day, January 11.

Candidates.—Right Hon. A. Birrell, K.O. (L.), M. H. Woods (C.).  
W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—38, Bishopgate Road, Bristol.  
W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Annie Kenney.

Result in 1906.—L., 6,082; C., 4,511.—Maj., 2,571.

Out of the nine candidates standing for Bristol it is natural that the closest attention

should be paid to the Liberal nominee for Bristol (North), the Hon. Augustine Birrell. And Mr. Birrell from all accounts is feeling very nervous about the Suffragettes. He has been addressing the Liberal women, and has condescendingly told them that he has never thought that sex should be a disqualification to the exercise of the right to vote. The *Bristol Times* notes that Mr. Birrell did not seem very comfortable on that occasion: "He again fence with the question of woman suffrage as he has so often done before; no wonder he is not popular with the militant party." In reply to electors' questions at a meeting on January 5, Mr. Birrell said he was in favour of the removal of the sex disqualification for the Parliamentary vote being raised as early in the new Parliament as possible. It should not be postponed until a Reform Bill at the end of the Parliament. Women were entitled, having raised this question, to have it properly voted upon in the House of Commons at an early date, and he would use such influence as he had to secure that that vote should be taken. He did not know the form it would take. If it were to recognise that sex should not be a disqualification for the Parliamentary vote, he should be prepared to vote for the Bill; but for a Bill recognising the right of all women, married or single, to vote, he was not prepared to vote. The form in which it would be raised being uncertain, he preferred going unplugged upon the question.

At a meeting in favour of Dr. Sasse (Liberal) there were repeated cries of "Good old Suffragettes!" "Vote for the Women!" No wonder that Miss Annie Kenney writes, "We are having a glorious time in North Bristol!" Every day the meetings are larger and more enthusiastic; the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN has gone up tremendously, and thousands of leaflets have been given away amongst the electors. Everywhere the W.S.P.U. canvassers have a cordial reception, and there are frequent expressions of admiration for the Suffragettes' plucky fight. Especially is the leaflet describing the treatment of Selina Martin arousing great indignation throughout Bristol. The meetings in Fishponds, at first inclined to be rowdy, are steadily improving, and on all sides are heard enthusiastic comments on the way in which the women are carrying on the fight. A women's meeting at Fishponds was packed with working women, who listened with keen interest to Dr. Helens Jones and other speakers. Two men discussing her speech were heard to say, "The brains of these speakers are far superior to those of men speakers" while a Bristol lawyer told the women that it was said that they had a better knowledge of the political situation than any of the political parties. Another man called at the Committee Rooms and gave 10s. as a proof of his admiration for the Suffragettes.

This week over £20 has been sent up from Bristol to the Hon. Treasurer of the W.S.P.U., much of it subscribed as a result of the treatment of the women in prison. As much as 1d., 1s., and 2s. has been given for a single copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN as an expression of sympathy.

**Portsmouth Meetings.**

Friday.—Portland Square, 1.30; Lewin's Mead Unitarian Chapel, 1.30; Outside Adam's, Broad Weir, 1.30; Armoury Square, 7.30; Station Road, Fishponds, 7.30; Horsefair, 7.30.

Saturday.—Armoury Square, 7.30; Station Road, Fishponds, 7.30; Horsefair, 7.30.

Monday.—Portland Square, 1.30; Horsefair, 1.30; Zetland Road, 1.30; Armoury Square, 7.30; Station Road, Fishponds, 7.30; Horsefair, 7.30.

Tuesday.—City Road Chapel, 1.30; St. James's Square, 1.30; Outside Adam's, 1.30; Armoury Square, 7.30; Station Road, Fishponds, 7.30; Horsefair, 7.30.

Wednesday.—King Square, 1.30; Horsefair, 1.30; Gas Works, Eastville, 1.30; Armoury Square, 7.30; Station Road, Fishponds, 7.30; Horsefair, 7.30.

Thursday.—St. Peter's Place, 1.30; Bopswalk, 1.30; Boulton Street, 1.30; Armoury Square, 7.30; Station Road, Fishponds, 7.30; Horsefair, 7.30.

#### DUNDEE (Two Seats).

Polling Day, January 11.

Candidates.—Right Hon. W. Churchill (L.), J. Glass (C.), J. S. Seymour Lloyd (L.), A. Wilkie (Lab.).  
W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—33, Union Street.  
W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss McLean.

Result in 1906.—L., 6,079; C., 4,370; Lab., 4,024; Ind., 655.—Maj., 2,700.

The women of Dundee are coming out well in their campaign against the Government. Many who have never done public work before are selling VOTES FOR WOMEN in the streets, and among them one lady (Mrs. Foreman) at her first attempt sold 120 copies in one day. Two other new members—Mrs. Rennie, the wife of a Russian Consul, and Miss Grant, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Grant—were equally successful. Great interest is roused by the W.S.P.U. posters on the billboards, and excellent meetings, two or three daily, are being held.

Mr. Winston Churchill spoke at Grove Street Hall on Wednesday, January 5, and in reply to questions by Miss Clunas, of the Women's Freedom League, said he did not think Woman's Franchise was a question that could be taken up by one Party or one Government; it was a question for the House of Commons as a whole, and women were entitled to a fair chance of the question being submitted to the new House of Commons. It was true that the vote gave a man a political status. He thought

that the majority of women could bring their influence to bear in the home. That was his own experience. There were women who found themselves at a loose end, and he would like to meet their case, but he did not think the system less democratic because women were not enfranchised. At Mr. Churchill left the meeting at the Drill Hall, Miss Clunas got in front of the cordon of police and shouted: "Votes for Women. How long is the Liberal Government going to torture women?"

#### EXETER.

Polling Day, January 11.

Candidates.—H. St. Maur (L.), H. E. Duke K.O. (C.).  
W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—16, Longbrook Street.  
W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Gladie Keevil.

Result in 1906.—L., 4,429; C., 4,394.—Maj., 85.

"Have you heard the Suffragettes?"

"No."

"Well, you go and hear 'em. Do all you men good! They have got a fine speaker down now. You should hear her scoring off the men. And I agree with every word she says, and I'd like to get up and talk to some of you men myself, for you wants it. It's time we women had a show, and we're going to. Don't you make no mistake about that!"

The above is an authentic account of a conversation between a young woman and her friend, whom she is seeing off by train, and it is typical of the awakening that is taking place in Devonshire.

The exceptionally bright and attractive committies rooms continue to gather interested crowds, and throughout the constituency friendly interest is taken in the Suffragettes, while expressions of encouragement and admiration are everywhere heard. "I should think you have converted every man in Exeter," said one. "Anyway, you have all of us, and we do admire your pluck." There is keen heckling at the outdoor meetings, and the quick replies of the speakers have made a great impression.

"You keep on keeping on!" calls out a sympathiser. "That we will," the speaker replies; "we don't know what is meant by giving in!" And the applause of the audience shows what Exeter thinks of the women.

The special women's meetings are among the greatest successes of the campaign. Each time there is a crowded audience, new members are made, and many copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN are sold. At the afternoon meetings, which are a feature of the campaign, it is noticeable how the eyes of the women brighten with hope when they are told of beneficial legislation passed in those countries where women are politically enfranchised. Polling takes place on Monday, and Miss Gladie Keevil goes on to Torquay to help the women's campaign against the Government there.

#### GLASGOW (Central).

Polling Day, January 11.

Candidates.—Rt. Hon. G. Scott Dickson, K.C. (C.), Professor Murison (L.).  
W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—502, Sandhill Street.  
W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Drummond.

Result in 1906.—L., 7,798; C., 6,185.—Maj., 2,113.

"Hey, Sandy, look here! Whit dae yo ca' this display?"

"Ach, Donald, it's some mair o' tha politieal pairts."

"No! Ye see the women in prison dress Mercy me! It's somethin' about the Suffragettes."

The poster in the W.S.P.U. Committee Room window was examined and criticised, and Sandy, raising his glasses to his eyes, said: "A' kent fine the women wad go one better than any ither yin. Ye see the Liberals are blamin' the Lords fur whit they're guy guid at thaire."

In such wise did two canny Scotsmen sum up the situation at Glasgow. The large poster under discussion is a continual attraction to the crowds which gather round it daily. A canvass is being taken of the constituency, and among a number of meetings, meetings for women only are being held daily in the offices at 3 pm.

#### Forthcoming Meetings.

Friday.—Corn Exchange, 3; Frederick Street, 3.

Monday.—Exchange, 1 to 2; Anderson Cross, 3.

Tuesday.—Main Street, Sandhill Street, 1 to 2; Bromielaw and Jamaica Street, 3.

Wednesday.—Temple, 3.

Thursday.—St. Enoch Square, 3.

The speakers will be Mr. Drummond and Mrs. Lawton.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE (Loughborough).

Candidates.—Sir M. Levy (L.), Sir C. McLaren (L.), N. W. Smith Carrington (L.).

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—48, Blackgate, Loughborough.

W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss D. Pethick.

Result in 1906.—L., 6,906; C., 5,676.—Maj., 1,230.

"All parties," our organiser reports, "are working furiously." Loughborough being the largest town in the constituency, the greater number of meetings are being held there, and the W.S.P.U. has many friends and supporters in the town. Indoor and outdoor meetings are being held daily, and Miss Gawthorpe's visit on the 21st is being eagerly looked forward to. Additional help in canvassing from house to house will be gladly received by Miss Elsie Gye,

who is anxious to get the election leaflets and address into the hands of every elector before polling day. Part of Sir Morris Levy's constituency is in Leicester, and members and friends there are invited to make known the fact that weekly At Homes are held in the Old Town Hall on Thursdays from 4.30 to 6.30. Miss Georgina Brackenbury will speak on the 20th; last Thursday Miss Crocker was the speaker. Supporters of the movement are also reminded that contributions towards the campaign fund will be gladly received by Miss Pethick, who will welcome all friends who like to pay a visit to the Committee Rooms. Special thanks are due to Miss Corcoran and Miss Edwards, and to many others who have given valuable help. The need of the moment is the loan of a motor-car, the constituency being a very scattered one. This would make it possible to hold a very much larger number of meetings than can now be held, although the workers are most indefatigable in bicycling from place to place. The loan of a car for one or two days, or for a week, or contributions towards the expense of hiring one, will be most gratefully received.

**Forthcoming Meetings.**

**Friday.**—Lecture Room, Miss D. Pethick, Mrs. Pemberton Peake (Chair), 8.  
**Saturday.**—Castle Donington, 8.  
**Sunday.**—Jewish Social and Literary Society, Leicester, Miss D. Pethick, 7.  
**Monday.**—Market Place, 1.30; Sheepshed, 4.30 and 7.  
**Tuesday.**—Quorn, 3.30; Market, 8.  
**Wednesday.**—Town Hall, Loughborough (women only), 3.30, and Public Meeting, 7.30, Mrs. Pankhurst, Whitwick, 8.  
**Thursday.**—Leicester At Home, Old Town Hall, 4.30; Leicester, Belgrave, 8.  
**Friday.**—Town Hall, Public Meeting (Women only), Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss D. Pethick, 3.30 and 8 p.m.

**LIVERPOOL (Abercromby).**  
Polling Day, January 16.  
Candidates.—Rt. Hon. Colonel Seeley (L.), Colonel R. G. W. Chalmers (C.).  
W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—28, Berry Street.  
W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Flatman.  
Result in 1906.—L., 2,923; C., 2,734.—May, 1910.

**LIVERPOOL (Exchange).**  
Polling Day, Jan. 16.  
Candidates.—M. Muspratt (L.), Leslie Scott, K.C. (C.).  
W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—28, Berry Street.  
W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Flatman.  
Result in 1906.—L., 2,891; C., 2,720.—May, 1910.

Liverpool polls next Tuesday, and in the meantime the women are the only party holding outdoor meetings, the candidates being apparently content with indoor, or is it—as the organiser suggests—that they are afraid to face the opposition of the women, who are to be found in every available space in these large, and busy constituencies? Crowds gather all day round the window of the W.S.P.U. Committee Rooms, which are decidedly the most attractive in the place, and the large posters have overflowed into the next door corner shop. The motor-car, kindly lent for the election by Mr. and Mrs. Avery, of Huyton, is seen daily flying four purple, white, and green flags, with the huge Double-Face Asquith poster on the back, while Miss Elsie Howey is driving a decorated phaeton kindly lent by Mrs. Macphie. Among a number of successful meetings was one last Friday at the Hardman Hall, when the speaker was Lady Constance Lytton, Miss Flatman being in the chair. Every seat was paid for, and a good collection was taken. On the eve of the poll Mrs. Pankhurst will address a meeting in Pitton Hall, and to advertise this (Mrs. Pankhurst's second visit to Liverpool

within a week) a magnificent poster in the colours has been made by Mrs. Barnes. This is shown in the windows of the Committee Rooms. The names of volunteers anxious to act as stewards at this meeting should be sent in at once to Miss Stephenson. Those who will take an hour's duty at one of the polling stations on Tuesday should also give in their names without delay. Relays of helpers are wanted for this, the last opportunity of giving the women's message to the voters in the General Election. Miss Flatman appeals to members who have not yet contributed to the Election Funds to send contributions without delay, as the whole cost of this campaign has to be raised locally. Among those who have given most devoted help during the election campaign special mention should be made of the following:—Miss Gertrude Llewellyn, Miss Brook, B.A., Miss Joachim, Miss Howey, Miss Jessica Walker, Miss Woodlock, Miss Geraldine Lyster, Miss Keiley, Miss Harris, Mrs. Morrissey, and Miss Abraham.

**Forthcoming Meetings.**

**Saturday.**—Demonstration, St. George's Plateau, Miss Flatman, Miss Fraser Smith, and others, 8.

**Monday.**—Pitton Hall, Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Flatman, 8.

**Tuesday.**—45, Mount Pleasant, Miss Fraser Smith, Miss Elsie Howey, 8.

**MANCHESTER (S.W.).**

Polling Day, January 16.  
Candidates.—C. T. Needham (L.), H. A. Colefax (C.), J. McLachlan (Lab.).

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—252, Stratford Road.

W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Rosa Robinson.

Result in 1906.—L., 4,101; C., 2,875. May, 1,426.

"You ladies mean business this time," was the remark of a man at the gas works to the Suffragettes, who were there at 5.30 a.m. to put their case before the electors. It sums up

the position in South-West Manchester. The women are commanding audiences far larger than those of the candidates themselves, all their open-air meetings have been successful, and in spite of the fact that the people are pitifully poor, the stock of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* is sold out again and again. Many hundreds had to be turned away from the Hulme Town Hall when Lady Constance Lytton addressed a public meeting. Polling takes place tomorrow, and a large number of pickets is required. The organiser calls upon all who can possibly spare time, however short, to come to the Committee Rooms as early in the day as possible, and to give their services. In the meantime many meetings are being held, including the special feature: the daily meetings at the Committee Rooms at 3 and at 7.30. This evening a meeting will be held in the Bangor Street Schools, at which Miss Florence Clarkson and Miss H. Tolson will speak.

**Forthcoming Meetings.**

**Friday.**—Bangor Street Schools, Miss Florence Clarkson, Miss Helen Tolson.

**Saturday.**—"At Home," Memorial Hall, Albert Square.

**MANCHESTER (SALFORD WEST).****Polling Day, January 16.**

Candidates.—G. W. Agnew (L.), C. Bellairs (C.), A. A. Purcell (Lab.).

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—25, Broad Street, Pendleton.

W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Barbara Ayton.

Result in 1906.—L., 7,329; C., 5,119. May, 2,910.

So much interest is being roused by the women's campaign that it appears quite possible that a continuous meeting could be held from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. without a moment's flagging in interest. Especially marked is the enthusiasm of the women, and in a division where nearly all the women and girls go to the mills such an instance of political inequality as the attempted interference of Mr.

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John Burns in married women's labour is well understood, and wins many converts. Although until the advent of the W.S.P.U. many had never even heard the name of John Burns, it now never fails to raise a hiss. The Suffragettes are the only party in West Salford who are holding an open-air campaign, and it is enormously appreciated on all hands. The women are greeted as they pass through the streets with the cry, "Keep the Liberal out," and the policy of the W.S.P.U. is understood by men and women alike. Cheer after cheer is sent up for "Votes for Women" by crowds of women in clogs and shawls. Among the speakers are Miss Una Dugdale and Miss Davison. Several teachers who are occupied in school all day have given up their evenings during the campaign to speaking for the W.S.P.U.

#### Forthcoming Meetings.

**Friday.**—Leedley Bleach Works, Miss Hewitt, 12.45; Armitage, Whitham, Miss Ayrton, 1; Clock School, Whitham, Miss Davison, 1; Hankinson Street and Broad Street, Miss Dugdale, Miss Ayrton, 1.30; Unwin Square, Miss Dugdale, Miss Gathorpe, 7.15; Salford Hippodrome, Miss Hewitt, Miss Dugdale, 7.15; Clock School, Whitham, Miss Davison, Miss Gathorpe, 7.30; Top of Whitham, Miss Ayrton, Miss Hewitt, 7.30; Leedley Reservoir, Miss Smith, Miss Williamson, 7.30; Hankinson Street and Broad Street, Miss McGrath, Miss Ayrton, 7.45.

#### NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Two Seats).

Polling Day, January 17.

Candidates.—E. Shortt (L.), G. Renwick (C.), Sir W. R. Plummer (C.), W. Hudson (Lab.).  
W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—77, Blackett Street.  
W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Williams.  
Result in 1906:—L., 11,720; Lab., 2,971.  
Con. May. 2, 1.

The outrageous arrest of Miss Cissie Willcox at Wallsend for throwing two folded copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN into Mr. Samuel's motor car has done much to advance the cause in the Newcastle constituency. The speakers, especially those hitherto unexperienced, are delighted with the sympathetic hearing given them everywhere. Miss Williams and Mrs. Atkinson have held splendid meetings at Joseph Cowen's statue, Byker's Bank, and North Shields, the latter a Liberal stronghold, and many promises have been received from electors who intend giving their votes to the women. Tynemouth and Gateshead poll on

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January 17, Tyneside on January 25; and Jarrow on January 28.

#### NORTHAMPTON (Two Seats).

Polling Day, January 18.  
Candidates.—H. B. Lees (L.), R. R. B. Orlebar (C.), F. Gorell Barnes (C.), H. Quelch (Lab.).  
W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—15, Bridge Street.  
W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Corson.  
Result in 1906:—L., 4,479, 4,944; C., 6,078, 8,400;  
Lab., 2,444, 9,306; Maj., 171.

In this constituency, where there is only a slight majority of 171 to be wiped out, tremendous interest is taken in the women's campaign against the Government. As a result of a meeting where a disturbance was made by some hooligans there has been extensive correspondence in the local Press, and at the New Year's meeting of the Northampton Town Council Alderman Yarde asked the chairman of the Watch Committee to do his best to see that such occurrences should not take place in future, and that the police should do their duty by preventing roughs from interfering with the ladies—many of whom were the daughters and wives of ratepayers—and in preserving the right of free speech. Through the help of the police this is being done, and Miss Marie Brackenbury and others have held most orderly meetings in the town. The people of Northampton—like all English men and women—admire pluck, and fully appreciate the perseverance of the Suffragettes. The children have been very quick at learning the election songs. Four meetings are being held daily by the women, and each time the crowds are larger, and more enthusiastic. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence had a splendid meeting at the Town Hall on Saturday, when her review of the political situation was punctuated with applause. Miss Dorothy Pethick's account of her experiences in Newcastle Gaol was received with cries of "Shame!"

Those who say that the militant tactics have killed the cause should take to heart the reception of the women at Towcester Town Hall, when Mrs. Weller presided over the first Suffrage meeting ever held in that town. The speakers, who included Miss Burgess and Miss Strangeways, had an enthusiastic reception, and invitations are coming in from all round Northampton for W.S.P.U. speakers to address meetings.

#### Forthcoming Meetings.

**Friday.**—Factory Gate Meetings, Miss Corson, Miss Evans, 1; Wolverton, L. and N.W. Works, Miss M. Brackenbury, Miss Strangeways; Market Square, Miss Corson, Miss M. Brackenbury, Miss Strangeways (Chair, Miss Evans), 7.30.  
**Monday.**—Factory Gate Meetings, Miss Corson, Miss Evans, Miss Brackenbury, Miss Strangeways, 1; Market Square, Miss M. Brackenbury, Miss Evans, 7.30.  
**Tuesday.**—Dowry, Miss Brackenbury, Miss Strangeways; Wolverton, L.N.W. Works, Miss Evans, Miss Corson, 1.  
**Wednesday.**—Grimsby, Miss Evans, Miss Corson.  
**Thursday.**—Towcester, Miss Evans, Miss Strangeways, Wolverton, L.N.W. Works, Miss Corson, Miss M. Brackenbury, 1.

#### NOTTINGHAM (East).

Polling Day, January 19.  
Candidates.—Sir H. Cotton (L.), Capt. J. A. Morrison (C.).  
W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—6, Carlton Street.  
W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Crocker.  
Result in 1906:—L., 6,040; C., 4,290; Maj., 1,730.

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#### Forthcoming Meetings.

**Friday.**—Alfred Street North and Woodboro' Road, Miss Douglas Smith, 7.30; Alfred Street Central and St. Ann's Well Road, Miss Crocker, 7.30; Back of Baths, Sneinton Market, Miss Masters, 7.30.  
**Saturday.**—Trinity Square, Miss Crocker and Miss Masters, 7.30; Broxtowe Street and Mansfield Road, Miss Douglas Smith, 7.30.  
**Monday.**—Broad Street and Parliament Street, Miss Masters, 7.30; Alfred Street North and Woodboro' Road, Miss Crocker, 7.30; Alfred Street South and Carlton Road, Miss Douglas Smith, 7.30.  
**Tuesday.**—Alfred Street Central and St. Ann's Well Road, Miss Masters, 7.30; Trinity Square, Miss Douglas Smith.  
**Wednesday.**—Gaiety Theatre, Worksop, Mrs. Pankhurst, 8.

**Free!**  
A Dainty Perfumed Blotter  
with CALENDAR for NEXT YEAR, together  
with a SAMPLE BOTTLE OF WINCARNIS, the  
World's Greatest Wine Tonic  
and Nature's Great Brain and Nerve Food.  
will be sent to any address on receipt of 2d.  
to cover postage and cost of packing.  
COLEMAN & CO., LTD.  
Dept. V.W., WINCARNIS WORKS, NORWICH.

**WINCARNIS**

January 17, Tyneside on January 25; and Jarrow on January 28.

#### NORTHAMPTON (Two Seats).

Polling Day, January 18.  
Candidates.—H. B. Lees (L.), R. R. B. Orlebar (C.), F. Gorell Barnes (C.), H. Quelch (Lab.).  
W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—15, Bridge Street.  
W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Corson.  
Result in 1906:—L., 4,479, 4,944; C., 6,078, 8,400;  
Lab., 2,444, 9,306; Maj., 171.

In this constituency, where there is only a slight majority of 171 to be wiped out, tremendous interest is taken in the women's campaign against the Government. As a result of a meeting where a disturbance was made by some hooligans there has been extensive correspondence in the local Press, and at the New Year's meeting of the Northampton Town Council Alderman Yarde asked the chairman of the Watch Committee to do his best to see that such occurrences should not take place in future, and that the police should do their duty by preventing roughs from interfering with the ladies—many of whom were the daughters and wives of ratepayers—and in preserving the right of free speech. Through the help of the police this is being done, and Miss Marie Brackenbury and others have held most orderly meetings in the town. The people of Northampton—like all English men and women—admire pluck, and fully appreciate the perseverance of the Suffragettes. The children have been very quick at learning the election songs. Four meetings are being held daily by the women, and each time the crowds are larger, and more enthusiastic. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence had a splendid meeting at the Town Hall on Saturday, when her review of the political situation was punctuated with applause. Miss Dorothy Pethick's account of her experiences in Newcastle Gaol was received with cries of "Shame!"

Those who say that the militant tactics have killed the cause should take to heart the reception of the women at Towcester Town Hall, when Mrs. Weller presided over the first Suffrage meeting ever held in that town. The speakers, who included Miss Burgess and Miss Strangeways, had an enthusiastic reception, and invitations are coming in from all round Northampton for W.S.P.U. speakers to address meetings.

#### Forthcoming Meetings.

**Friday.**—Factory Gate Meetings, Miss Corson, Miss Evans, 1; Wolverton, L. and N.W. Works, Miss M. Brackenbury, Miss Strangeways; Market Square, Miss Corson, Miss M. Brackenbury, Miss Strangeways (Chair, Miss Evans), 7.30.  
**Monday.**—Factory Gate Meetings, Miss Corson, Miss Evans, Miss Brackenbury, Miss Strangeways, 1; Market Square, Miss M. Brackenbury, Miss Evans, 7.30.  
**Tuesday.**—Dowry, Miss Brackenbury, Miss Strangeways; Wolverton, L.N.W. Works, Miss Evans, Miss Corson, 1.  
**Wednesday.**—Grimsby, Miss Evans, Miss Corson.  
**Thursday.**—Towcester, Miss Evans, Miss Strangeways, Wolverton, L.N.W. Works, Miss Corson, Miss M. Brackenbury, 1.

#### NOTTINGHAM (East).

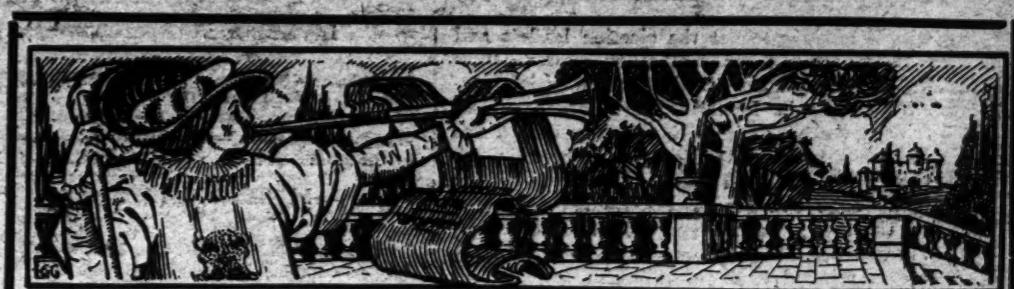
Polling Day, January 19.  
Candidates.—Sir H. Cotton (L.), Capt. J. A. Morrison (C.).  
W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—6, Carlton Street.  
W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Crocker.  
Result in 1906:—L., 6,040; C., 4,290; Maj., 1,730.

The numerous meetings held, as well as the results of canvassing, have revealed an amount of sympathy with the cause—especially among women who have been visited in their own homes—which is most encouraging. Members of the Men's League have been giving valuable help in bringing the recent atrocities in Walton Gaol to the notice of candidates.

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## The Opening of a Progressive Era.

1910 opens with a general re-arrangement—an Election—a fresh start for the country. Commerce will prosper, depression will disappear, and trade will this year swing right merrily along, and we are always in the forefront with dependable goods to offer, bargains to give, values to put forward, such as have seldom, if ever before, been presented to the people of Britain.

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Wrist Bag, in the colours, made of a soft but durable kid, pull top, cords and tassel, most handy for shopping - 2/6 and 3/6

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OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.  
Selfridges and Co., Ltd.

Suffrage  
Badges,  
Ribbons,  
etc.

#### SCARBOROUGH.

Polling Day, January 15.

Candidates.—W. Russell Rea (L.), Hon. G. V. A. Monckton-Arun'el (C.).

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—12, Huntriss Row.

W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Adela Pankhurst.

Result in 1906:—L., 3,128; C., 2,619; Maj., 509.

Enormous interest is being roused in the town by the meetings held by Miss Adela Pankhurst, Miss Blanche Smith, and others, and any slight opposition is speedily crushed by the crowd itself. Many turned votes are reported, and offers of help for the women's cause are being constantly received.

#### Forthcoming Meeting.

Friday.—Londesborough Theatre, Mrs. Pankhurst.

#### TORQUAY.

Polling Day, January 22.

Candidates.—Sir F. Layland-Barratt (L.), Sir H. Butler Lopes (C.).

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—32, Victoria Parade.

W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Mills.

Result in 1906:—L., 4,836; C., 4,396; Maj., 460.

There is plenty of evidence of keen interest in the women's cause among the electors. "Good luck," and "I hope you will soon get the vote" are remarks frequently heard in this constituency, especially among the fishermen. Miss Gladice Keevil will go from Exeter to Torquay for the latter days of the election, and volunteers will be gladly welcomed at the Committee Rooms, 32, Victoria Parade, Torquay. Large meetings are being held in Dartmouth, Brixham, Paignton, Torre, Torquay, and elsewhere, and election literature is being widely distributed.

## PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

(Other than Election Meetings.)

Jan. Friday, 14 ..	Birmingham, Bull Ring .....	7 p.m.
	Dudley .....	7 p.m.
	Foxeter .....	—
	Manchester, At Home, Onward Building, Deansgate .....	8 p.m.
	Wolverhampton .....	—
	Exeter .....	7 p.m.
Saturday, 15 ..	London, Rehearsal Theatre, Maiden Lane, Strand .....	8 p.m.
	Brighton .....	—
	London—Queen's Hall, At Home .....	5 p.m.
Monday, 17 ..	Birmingham, At Home, Queen's College .....	3.30 & 7.30 p.m.
	London—West Croydon, 2, Station Buildings .....	8 p.m.
	Derby, At Home .....	3 p.m.
	London—Bromdesbury Hall .....	8 p.m.
Tuesday, 18 ..	London—Highbury New Park, St. Augustine's Literary Society .....	3 p.m.
	St. James's Hall, At Home .....	8 p.m.
Wednesday, 19 ..	Miss Nelligan .....	—
	Dr. Helena Jones .....	—
	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence .....	—
Thursday, 20 ..	Miss Helen Ogston .....	—
	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst .....	8 p.m.

## THROAT TROUBLES

Hoarseness and Nasal Catarrh.

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

**BIRTH.**

**BUPERTY.**—On Sunday, January 9, at Elmfield Homes, Elmfield Road, Bromley, Kent, Mrs. T. Mortimer Budgett (sister of Mrs. Patrick Lawrance), of a son.

**BOARD RESIDENCE,**  
Rooms, Holiday Homes, Etc.

**A T CROMER HOUSE,** 44, Tavistock Square W.C. (10,485 Central).—Newly-opened English Private Hotel. Freshly decorated and furnished. Under a staff of English servants of many years standing. Central situation, overlooking private gardens. Near tubes and railways. Dining-room (separate tables). Elegant Drawing-room, Smoking-room. Suitable for a long or short visit. Good Cooking. Terms from 30s. single, 22 1/2s. double. Visitors can be shown over the house at any time.

**H OME** for Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Rest Cure, and chronic patients. Doctors' references. Telephone 2894, Paddington.—202A, Ladbrooke Grove, W.

**BOARD - RESIDENCE FOR LADIES.**—Cubicle, breakfast, late dinner. Full board Sundays. From 15s. 6d.—Stainbank House, 69, Gower Street, W.C.

**BOARD-RESIDENCE.**—Member W.S.P.U., highly recommended; excellent table; close tube (Queen's Road). From 30s.; daily, 6s. 6d.—Aragon, 57, Leinster Square, Bayswater.

**B RIGHTON.**—“Lohengrin,” 9c, Marine Parade. Boarding Establishment; comfortable home; liberal table. Facing sea and Palace Pier. Central. Vegetarians catered for from 25s. weekly.—Proprietress.

**FURNISHED** Country Cottage offered to single woman or widow (no children) for nominal rent and occasional services.—For particulars, apply, E. W. Allen, 89, Lombard Street, E.C.

**L ADY** wishes to share chambers in Gray's Inn Square with two others or with lady and maid. Electric light; gas; bathroom.—All particulars from H. S., 5, Salter's Hall Court, E.C.

**L ARGE**, Handsomely-furnished Rooms (Two Sharing), 15s. 6d. each, inclusive terms (fire, lights, attendance, cooking).—54, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.

**L ARGE ROOM** to Let, suitable for Meetings, At Homes, Dances, Lectures. Refreshments provided.—Apply, Alan's Tea Rooms, 265, Oxford Street.

**L ONDON.**—Rodney's Hotel, 34, Tavistock Square, W.C. Three minutes King's Cross, Hoxton, and St. Pancras Railway Stations. Bed, attendance, and breakfast, from 1s. 6d.—Telegrams, “Rodneydom, London.”

**L ONDON, W.**—Two ladies receive others in their flat; full or partial board. References.—“Hapori,” VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

**M EMBER** W.S.P.U. recommends 8 nice rooms. Pleasantly situated; near Chalk Farm tube and motor bus route; Haverstock Hill.—S. C., VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

**M RS. MITCHELL,** 127, West End Lane, N.W., receives Paying Guests; comfortable home, well-appointed bedrooms from 21s. Near three stations; buses pass the door.

**R ESIDENTIAL HOME** for Nurses, Students, and Lady Visitors. Cubicles, with board, from 17s. 6d. per week. Rooms moderate.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

**RICHMOND PARK** (seven doors from).—Two sitting, five bedrooms, bathroom, conservatory and shady garden. £2 per week to reliable tenant.—Letters only to J., No. 107, King's Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

**S OUTHPOR RESTING HOME,** 3, Albany Road, on Promenade. Vegetarian diet. Refined home. 25s. weekly. Board-residence, 2,000 books in library.—Write, Warden.

**S UFFRAGIST** wishes for another to share small Cottage at Hampstead Garden City.—Apply by letter, “Liberty,” New Reform Club, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

**T O LET**, Two Furnished Rooms. Attendance. Suitable for one or two ladies.—Strandes House, Shirley Road, Bedford Park.

**V EGETARIAN BOARD-RESIDENCE**, temporary or permanent. Homely. Ladies and gentlemen. Convenient situation. Also country house near Bexhill.—Madame Visigold, 52, Harcourt Road, Bayswater, W.

**46, LYNETTE AVENUE, CLAPHAM.**—Widow wants two boarders (friends preferred). No others in house. Full or partial board. Terms moderate.

**PROFESSIONAL & EDUCATIONAL.**

**A MERICAN** Physical Training College, Erdington, offers the best English professional training for post-war women. Ling's Swedish system; all the branches thoroughly taught. Also Aerobics and Morris Dancing, Games, Swimming, Anatomy, Hygiene, etc. Students instructed to pass after training. Send for prospectus.

**A PARISIAN LADY** (diplomé) visits or receives pupils; highest references; private lessons. Write, M. G., 20, St. James' Square, Holland Park.

**A SOCIETY** has been formed for helping progressive trades. For further information apply to Secretary, Common Society, 21, Charles Street, W.C.

**ELOCUTION.**—MISS GRETA GARNIER teaches thorough Voice Culture and Strengthening for Public Speaking; Reading; Physical Culture; Gesture Education. SPEECH DEFECTS AND NEVOUNESS CURED. Amateurs and Professionals Privately Coached.

El Wigmore Street, W.

**G ODE'S WORD TO WOMEN** has never been a word of disapproval and suppression. The Bible encourages the development of woman, and stands for her perfect equality with man, in spite of the teachings of theology to the contrary. Do you wish to equip yourself for meeting the arguments and teaching of those who attempt, with sacrilegious hands, to throw the Bible in the way of woman's progress? Do you wish to know WHERE and HOW they mistranslate and misrepresent it? Send 7d. for 101 Questions Answered, a Woman's Catechism, prepared purposely to solve your perplexities.—Katharine Bushnell, 48, Walnut Street, Southport.

**H OME** for Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Rest Cure, and chronic patients. Doctors' references. Telephone 2894, Paddington.—202A, Ladbrooke Grove, W.

**L ADIES** who are thinking of taking singing lessons should consult Advertiser upon her simple and successful method of voice production. Free voice trials (by appointment). West-End Studio.—Box 580, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn.

**L ESSONS** in China Painting given by a lady (medalist) at 40, Chelsea Gardens, S.W. Wednesdays 2 to 4. Six lessons 20s.

**M ISS** IRENE SPONG gives Lessons in Singing and Voice Production at the Studio, 66, Adelaide Road, N.W. Tel: 4287 P.O. Hampstead. Recommended by Mons. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Frank Broadbent. Audition free. Special terms to members of W.S.P.U.

**M ISS KATIE GLIDDON** (formerly of the Slade School, University College, London), teaches Drawing and Painting, privately and in schools. Slade certificates and Ablatt examinations. 70, Croham Road, South Croydon.

**P IANOFORTE.**—Elements and Harmony Lessons given at Studio or pupil's residence. Excellent references.—Miss Brita Forbes, 218, King's Road, Chelsea.

**P RACTICAL TRAINING IN DAIRY FARMING**—a healthful, profitable vocation for ladies. A limited number of Pupils taken by experienced lady. Term begins January 20. Write now for particulars.—Mrs. Duerdin Dutton, Springfield Farm, Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire.

**T O SUFFRAGETTE SPEAKERS.**—MISS ROSA LEO trains pupils in Voice Production for Public Speaking—Open-air Speaking a specialty. She has had great success with members of the N.W.S.P.U. Miss Barbara Ayrton says: “It is entirely owing to Miss Leo's training that I am able to go through bye-election campaigns, speaking for hours daily in the open-air without suffering any fatigue or loss of voice.”—For terms, apply, 48, Ashworth Mansions, Regent Avenue, W.

**V OICE CULTURE FOR ALL.**—Mr. Charles Mabon (composer of “The Happy Wanderer,” 1s. 6d., “Thine Eyes,” 1s.) gives tuition at 50, St. George's Road, Glasgow.

**SITUATION VACANT.**

**WANTED** by two ladies in small country house; capable woman as Cook-General, where young man-servant is kept.—Apply, Mrs. Howey, 78, Abingdon Road, Kensington.

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**

**L ADY** seeks post as companion-help where maid is kept. Household duties; sewing; dressmaking.—I. S., Box 582, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

**L ADY**, with a little time to spare, would be glad of some occupation, with remuneration, for two hours daily.—W., 111, Abingdon Road, Kensington.

**L ADY**, Young, seeks post as Kindergarten Mistress or Help in High-class Private School. Some experience. Excellent needlewoman.—Miss Gwendolen Judd, 18, London Road, Canterbury.

**T YPIST** (Hemington) and Shorthand Writer seeks Engagement. Excellent references. Experienced.—Write, Miss Ansell, 70, Chancery Lane, W.C.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**A JAPANESE** Magic Finger-nail Polish, Cuticle No pads, powder, liquid, or paste. John Strange Winter, the Anthorium, writes: “We are all enchanted with Quilt.” Post free, 1s. 1d. Belvoir and Co., New Southgate, N.

**A NTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS** skilfully and effectually performed.—Highest medical references; special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, &c.; consultation free. Miss Lindsay, 178, Portsway Road, Elgin Avenue, W.

**A SOLID BLOCK DENTIFRICE.**—Cultone weighs 4 ozs. In beautiful Ivoire box. No powder, no paste or waste. A celebrated surgeon-dentist writes: “Cultone is the most marvellous antiseptic dentifice which has been my good fortune to use.” 1s.; post free, 1s. 1d. Belvoir and Co., New Southgate, N.

**B LOUSES IN THE COLOURS.**—Striped delaine. Neat and artistic. Only a few left, 6s. 1d. each.—Mrs. Knight, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

**B LOUSES! B LOUSES!! B LOUSES!!!** Any number of cast-off blouses wanted. Post, rail, or carrier. The extreme value remitted.—Powell's Mart, Lewis Grove, Lewisham, London.

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**M ISS C. WALLACE-DUNLOP** asks for contributions of old clothes and boots (adults' or children's), to help a poor woman to start a little business in second-hand clothes. Goods to be sent to Mrs. Dutton, 99, Queen Street, Hammersmith.—Further particulars from C. Wallace-Dunlop, Ellerdale Tower, Maling.

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**M RS. KNIGHT** has a few eighteaspenny block calenders (in the colours) to clear at 1s. each.—The Woman's Press, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

**M ONELINE SOAP** makes a delightful Shampoo for the Hair, leaves it bright, soft, glossy. Softens water, converts it into a balsamic fluid, which makes the skin soft, white, transparent, lovely, and increases the luxury of the bath. Tablets, 6d.

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**LIQUID CREAM** immediately imparts a transparent whiteness to the skin. 1s. 6d.

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**S UFFRAGIST** wishes for another to start dressmaking business. Share profits. Has good connection.—Apply by letter, I. M. O., Votes for Women, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

**T HE GROVE DRESS AGENCY.**—Good Show. Smart Day and Evening Gowns. Wardrobes Purchased or Sold on Commission.—Madame Florence, First Floor, 88, Westbourne Grove, W.

**T HE PANKO** Suffragette Card Game. Printed in the colours with illustrations by E. T. Reed, the “Punch” Artist. Price, 2s. 6d. post free.—Mrs. Knight, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

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**T O LADIES** (millinery).—To avoid dismissing assistance from January to April, we make, trim, and remodel millinery at very moderate charges.—Apply to Miss Angus, at Robarts and Geen's, 4, Conduit Street, London, W.

**WANTED.**—The Publisher of this paper would be glad to buy back from readers copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN for October and November, 1907. Also April 30, May 28, June 4, and June 25, 1908. Postage and original cost refunded.—Publisher, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

**W EAR THE COLOURS** for the General Election. The Woman's Press has had a small flag specially made. Suitable for decorations and for children. 1d. each.—Mrs. Knight, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

**W.S.P.U. CRACKERS.**—1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per box one dozen original and artistic Suffragette Crackers. Box of six, with floral table decorations, price 1s. 6d. Postage and packing, 6d. per box.—Mrs. Knight, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

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To the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.

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Date.....

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**SHAWL WRAP**  
in finest quality dark Siberian Squirrel Skins, made in Strands.

Sale price 59/6.

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Colours:  
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21/- Set complete.



A Sumptuous and Effective Model.  
**BLACK LAPLAND HARE SET.**

**Stole** . 45/- Lined Black Marveilleux Silk.  
**Muff** . 45/- Size of Stole, 90 ins. long, 8 ins. wide;  
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